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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume III No. 30 | Royal Oak, Michigan | July 26, 1937

U. S. TAKES OVER HOMES, CITIZENS BUILD SHACKS

. . . . See "The Indicator" Page 2

Mr. Ford Has Chance To Re-make History With Annual Wage

$6-Day Meaningless As Living Wage Unless Number of Days Work In Year Is Known.

By the Labor Editor

With 90 per cent of the statements made by Mr. Henry Ford, in the article "The Financiers' Way—and Ford's," quoted in another column, there is no quarrel on the part of followers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The superficial observer of trends in American manufacture realizes that 40 years ago men worked in 12-hour shifts and as high as 84 hours a week for wages ranging from $1-a-day for common labor to $3-a-day for the highest skilled mechanical labor.

Living Wage Must Be Annual

Obviously, the cursory student of the Ford story will find the same old fundamental misconception that has dominated "the Ford Way" is apparent throughout the publicity. **A living wage, to be a living wage, must be an annual wage.** Mr. Ford has missed this point for 40 years!

Henry Ford still praises the "living wage," but when he speaks of its application it is still in the identical terms of a generation ago, namely, the price per day, with utterly no manifestation of a conception that $5-a-day is meaningless; $6-a-day is meaningless and $7-a-day is meaningless—unless the number of days multiplied by that rate produce a sum sufficient to cover the necessities and conveniences of a family living on the American standard of living.

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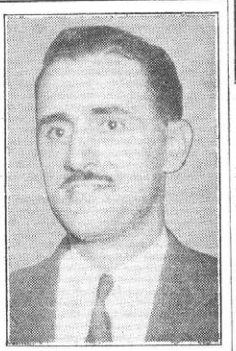
Our Sterile Gold Used To Save China's Money

Meet the Contest Judges

Walter Baertschi



William R. Sayre

Judges appointed for the KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTEST were chosen from a long list of enthusiastic crusaders who do KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Introduced to SOCIAL JUSTICE readers today are Walter Baertschi of Toledo, Ohio, national co-ordinator of Social Justice Councils, and William R. Sayre, of Philadelphia, assistant to Joseph Robbins, co-ordinator for Social Justice Councils in Pennsylvania.

These two, together with Louis B. Ward of Michigan, Miles C. Hayes of Boston, Mass., Mrs. Beatrice Lammert of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia, will pass final judgment on the winners in the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" contest.

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Behind the Washington News Front

By Capitol Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Opposition Congressmen are charging the administration with "cheap vindictiveness" and "political smearing" in the current investigation of tax avoiders.

They charge that wealthy pro-New Dealers were deliberately omitted from the list of those under fire of the Treasury Department.

The gist of the complaint is that the investigation is not an honest attempt to expose all wealthy individuals who are evading payment of income taxes but an effort to besmirch those opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's political philosophy.

First Lady In Guild

On the face of things, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt should be an even stronger rooter for the Committee for Industrial Organization than her husband.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Newspaper Guild, which went on record at its last convention as endorsing C. I. O. red-icalism.

The first lady joined the guild with the reservation that she "wouldn't picket."

Use Denied To People Of America

International Banking Group's Plot to Control Through Silver Deal Is Laid Bare

By the Financial Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a joint statement, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, have announced a program whereby the United States will barter gold in return for silver from China.

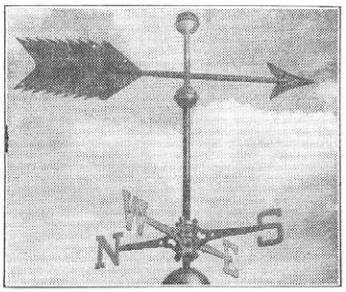
This is the gold that is supposed to be "nationalized." It isn't available to American citizens, but it is ever ready for control and profits for the international banker.

Elsewhere in this edition is the story of how gold will remain in this country and how **the confiscated gold certificates will be employed as a basis of credit for armaments.**

It is being tried out in China already. The minister of finance in China makes a public statement to the gullible American people that it is his firm belief that the new measures of monetary reform (the usual cloak) which are being adopted by his government and the United States **would insure the stability of the Chinese currency,** and this would inevitably lead to greater eco-

(Continued on Page 8)

SOCIAL JUSTICE BASED ON CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY --- Page 3



THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

WITHOUT spleen or malice SOCIAL JUSTICE protests against the continuance of New Deal relief which has failed to relieve.

Despite the billions of dollars expended on so-called relief, America is about to experience more sorrow and suffering in the next few months than was recorded in the dying days of the Hoover regime.

* * *

The H. O. L. C. was organized by the New Deal to assist home owners in saving their homes. Many of these New Deal loans have now fallen due. Emulating the glassy eyed bankers and the cold-hearted insurance companies, the government is now confiscating more than 100 homes per day in the metropolitan district of Detroit alone. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has degenerated into a home owners' confiscation corporation.

* * *

Yesterday I witnessed an unbelievable sight in this electrical age of New Deal America. About 100 evicted home owners were busy constructing shacks in the vicinity of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Second-hand lumber thrown together with second-hand tools by inexpert workmen are pointing their ugly gables in protest against the New Deal bungling.

* * *

Four cedar posts driven into the sand form the only foundation for these shacks. Inferior clapboard nailed clumsily against wretched two by fours are the walls of these 16-foot square shelters. Approximately 100 of them are built on an acre of ground.

* * *

Little children are busied, walking a half-mile, carrying pails of water. Women in overalls are removing nails from used lumber. More women, whose hands are unused to saws, are attempting to trim the ends of the walls. Factory workers, unaccustomed to carpentry, are nailing on roofs. Others are spreading tarpaper and flattened tin cans against the side walls and roofs. Another group is attempting to dig a well for community water.

* * *

At the corner of the acreage a crude grocery store mars the landscape. It is a converted stable. A pile of manure smells to heaven at its left. Three orphaned pigs are tethered to its door-post. Above the door a crude sign, painted in free-hand, misspells the word "grocery." Another sign, again in free-hand, advertises "kerosene—9 cents."

* * *

The sun is sinking. Dark clouds gather overhead. My companion and I are now seated in our motor car waiting to see what will happen.

Lurid lightning flashes and rumbling thunder claps — both forecasting the lightning flash and the thunder clap of an abused population—are the forerunners of a mid-summer deluge.

* * *

Within five minutes the acreage is a mud-puddle. The thin calico dresses on the women cling to their forms. They, with their children and their husbands, stand huddled in the make-shift shelter that is supposed to have been completed. But the rain beats through its open walls.

* * *

The H. O. L. C. has not saved the home owners of America. It has confiscated their decent homes in the city and has driven them to the suburbs to live like rats.

* * *

THIS is Oakland County, Michigan, of which I write. Three miles west of this destitution are the great estates of the multi-millionaires. They rest secure in their castles while the physical elements batter down trees and turn the highways into running rivers. When did these bankers, industrialists, publishers and professional men campaign for the poor? More than 500 millionaire estates know not what is going on within a stone's throw of their guarded gates! Apparently they seem not to care.

* * *

In this one county more than 4,000 evicted families are seeking refuge in shacks.

No wonder! The H. O. L. C. was established upon the exploiters' principle of more debt, more debt, more debt.

It was fashioned upon the same principle of confiscation which has been in vogue since the very birthday of modern capitalism.

* * *

Ask those factory workers why they have taken refuge on a barnyard acre. Inquire from them why they are forced to buy groceries in a converted stable guarded by a litter of pigs. Investigate why, in this electrical age, they are advertising kerosene at 9 cents when powerful Edison wires are passing within a stone's throw of their hovels.

* * *

It will not be long until the laboring class will recognize what is the cause of this confiscation and exploitation. Soon they will learn that the New Deal is unsound because it persists in clinging to the debt system. Soon the laboring class will understand that the private creators of money are Public Enemies No. 1. The New Deal is dishonest if it says that it has driven the money changers from the temple. Any priest or layman who says that this has been accomplished is a fit playmate for Rip Van Winkle.

* * *

Four-fifths of the male residents of the shack-town which I have described are members of the C. I. O. Yes, the C. I. O. has obtained hourly wage raises for them. It has slowed up the speed of the assembly line. It has taught them the power of numerical strength.

* * *

I ASKED the opinion of one upright factory worker on the possible outcome of the C. I. O.

* * *

"It is better than nothing," was his curt reply.

I agreed with him.

"What does your wife think about it?" was the next question.

"All she knows is that she lost her home and has not enough money to buy decent clothing and groceries," was his retort.

* * *

"When winter comes with its snows and its frosts, do you plan to live in this shack?"

"Not if I can help it. My children won't be suffering by Christmas even if we have to gang up against Bloomfield Hills millionaires."

* * *

The storm had subsided.

With dripping overalls he and the other men again were busied nailing clapboard to the two by fours.

The grocery store keeper asked me if I wanted buy a pig.

* * *

It was time to move on. It was time to protest against the New Deal with its billions of wasted dollars. It was time to warn the modern capitalists that while they had protested against the illegalities of the C. I. O. they had done nothing—absolutely nothing—except protest. They had called no convention to plan relief. They had applauded in their morning newspaper the President's vetoing a new farm relief bill designed to cut the mortgage interest down to 3½ per cent. They had philosophized upon the sanctity of property rights. They have been and are still unconscious of the sanctity of human rights.

* * *

They persist that want must march on in the midst of plenty and that their weakened financial system of debt money must continue, even though under Hoover and even again under Roosevelt it was and is responsible for shack-towns, for confiscations and for the revolution which is brewing at their gates.

* * *

We protest if $1,100-million of our sterilized gold will be used to further a war in China. We protest that it is not being used to further prosperity in America. We protest when the Federal Reserve Bankers manufacture money and then issue it through our government in the guise of loans to home owners only to insist that our government becomes a collecting agency to destroy home owners.

* * *

We protest against this unChristian concept of finance which forces the brothers of Jesus Christ once more to be driven to the caves because there is no room for them in the inn of this civilization.

Christian Philosophical Basis For Social Justice Councils

By Father Coughlin

PERMIT me to set down briefly the following thoughts for the purpose of clarifying in the minds of both my readers and critics the nature of Social Justice Councils.

By way of introduction, may I preface these remarks by stating that this is not a new movement. It is the original National Union movement purified of all politics and resting now, as it did two years ago, upon the solid Christian principles of Christ's divinity, of man's brotherhood with Christ, and of the spiritual union, sometimes referred to as the mystical union, of all men in the body of Christ.

Briefly, to use the words of Leo XIII, our objective is the "uplifting of the proletariat."

Who forms the proletariat? It consists of all workingmen and their families who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. To uplift these men and their families means not only that our ultimate objective hopes to free them from the economic slavery into which modern capitalism, or rugged individualism, has cast them, but also to restore to them and to society as a whole the Christian virtues of justice and charity without which it is impossible to attain even a degree of success.

What is the method to be employed by Social Justice Councils?

Primarily, it is a religious method, not a political method. Insofar as it is a religious method, it is presupposed that all members of Social Justice Councils will practice toward each other the elemental Christian doctrine that whatsoever we do to Christ's little ones we do exactly to Him.

It is our contention that individualism has succeeded in blinding multitudes of Christians to this great truth. Modern economic life has so perverted our outlook that many of us are prone to treat our fellowman as if he were a mere man and not a brother of Christ. The modern economic trend with its exaggerated doctrine of individualism has taught us erroneously to regard our fellowman as a mere individual whereas every man, from the highest to the lowest, is an integral part of the mystical body of Christ.

Thus, neither the capitalist nor the laborer is purely an individual any more than is the heart or the arm an individual member of the human body.

Just as the heart can function only insofar as it retains its healthy relationship to the entire body so only can a man be considered healthy even in an economic sense, when he retains a spiritual relationship to the mystical body of Christ.

Be it repeated that Social Justice Councils have a material objective when they attempt to uplift the proletariat. It is their hope that they will play a part in removing the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, in erasing the causes which permit the exploitation of the poor be these causes identified with unnecessary and unbearable taxation, low wages, usury or political waste.

SOCIAL Justice Councils, moreover, and more importantly, **have a spiritual objective which tends towards the salvation of human souls.** These Councils, therefore, aim at the material goals mainly for the purpose of bringing earthly security and undisturbed economic serenity to the proletariat, in order that the workingmen may have sufficient leisure to devote to things that are eternal.

It was Pius XI who asserted that "when men are unjustly deprived of the necessities and conveniences of life it is very difficult for them to practice Christian virtue."

Another thought on the method to be employed: The Christian Church is the mother of liberty. At all times she has protected and fostered this virtue. Therefore, utilizing the benedictions of political liberty which are ours in this nation, Socal Justice Councils, in a Christian spirit, propose to petition a democratic government to pass salutary laws designed to reduce to practice the principles of Christian social justice.

Once more may I stress the point that this is a religious, not a political movement. Therefore, permit me to explain in general terms the meaning of the mystical body of Christ to which reference was made in the above paragraphs. In St. Paul's letter to the Ephesians, this subject is beautifully discussed. In the fourth chapter, for example, the Apostle of the Gentiles, under the direction of the Holy Ghost, says in the first verse: "I therefore, a prisoner in the Lord, beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation in which you are called."

Our vocation is that of a Christian. Moreover, for the majority of us, our vocation is that of a confirmed Christian.

What does this mean?

WHEN you were baptized, Jesus Christ became your brother. You received the supernatural gifts of faith, hope and charity. The mortgage upon your immortal soul held by Satan was liquidated. Thus, freed from original sin, you became a citizen in the kingdom of God and a co-heir with Christ.

Likely, this sacrament of baptism was bestowed upon you when you were still an infant. After you attained the age of reason, and when you were able to choose for yourself, you willingly agreed to receive the sacrament of confirmation. You were free to accept or to reject it. The point is that in accepting it you became, as your teacher informed you, a perfect Christian. More concretely, you became more than a citizen in the kingdom of God. Definitely you became a soldier in His army.

Pause to consider what this implies. A mere citizen in an earthly kingdom lives at home with his family, enjoys the conveniences which surround him and pursues a life of peacefulness. A soldier, however, willingly forsakes his family for the common good. A barracks becomes his home. Oftentimes a muddy trench has replaced his comfortable bed. The artist lays down his brush, the sculptor puts up his chisel, the professional man closes his books. All together as soldiers in the ranks they take up the sword.

The parallel holds good for those of us who have received confirmation. Willingly we have chosen this vocation of a confirmed Christian. We have agreed to work for the common good. We have pledged ourselves to forego the conveniences of a mere baptized citizen in the kingdom of God and to accept the responsibility of a soldier in the army of Christ for the common defense of our fellow citizens who have not pledged themselves to bear spiritual arms.

This is part of the meaning entailed in the verse penned by St. Paul, namely, "I beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation in which you are called."

It is to be hoped that members of Social Justice Councils appreciate that this organization is composed of Christians most of whom have pledged themselves to be active soldiers in the army of Christ.

In the second verse of this same chapter, St. Paul continues with the admonition: "With all humility and mildness, with patience, supporting one another in charity."

AS members of the mystical body of Christ, and specifically, as soldiers in His army, we must be willing to serve even as privates in the ranks, recognizing with all humility the honor which has been bestowed upon us.

Secondly, our service must be characterized by mildness. No applause whatsoever should be given to the contentious, to the breeders of strife, to the quarrelsome and to the overbearing in whose hearts the virtue of mildness does not preside.

Thirdly, that type of patience should characterize a Christian in the ranks of a Social Justice Council enabling him to suffer inconveniences for the common good and to make sacrifices that this common good will be sustained.

One of the great doctors of Christianity when writing on this subject remarked how each member of our physical bodies supports the other. He recalled to us that if a person suddenly found a thorn imbedded in his foot, immediately the foot rested upon the knee, the eyes carefully sought out the wounded spot, the fingers began probing to remove the thorn, the entire brain concentrated its efforts upon the operation, and every nerve and muscle in the body suddenly transfers all activity to the afflicted member in order to obtain relief for it.

In like manner the entire mystical body of Christ composed of professional men, of industrialists, of clergymen, of laymen and of all other types must bend all their combined efforts to the uplift of the proletariat putting aside for the time all other activities until the thorn of oppression will have been removed from this foot of civilization.

This doctrine rests upon the principle of "supporting one another, insofar as the foot is not merely a foot and the working man is not merely a working man." The foot belongs to the person. The working man, just as intimately, belongs to the mystical body of Jesus Christ.

In the following verses St. Paul warns us to be "careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. One body and one spirit, as you are called in one hope of your calling. One Lord, one faith, one baptism. One God and Father of all, Who is above all, and through all, and in us all."

Thus the great Paul stresses for us the necessity of unity. The foot never fights against the hand. The hand never wounds the head. The physical body, in a reasonable manner, operates in perfect union. So, in the mystical body of Jesus Christ, of which the Holy Ghost is the mystical soul, there must be perfect unity. This unity must exist among employers and employes, male and female, adults and children, city folks and farmers, miners and carpenters. All must live for each other in this scheme of Christianity. All must support each other. One may not jeopardize the other nor exploit the other. The Holy Ghost Who is the Spirit of Truth must animate all with the same truth.

Even in an economic sense, all must profit by the common wealth; all must be sustained by it. If one member, for example, the foot, is deprived of the circulation of the blood stream the entire body is impaired and soon degenerates. And, in a mystical sense, if one member is deprived of the spiritual truth and is not sustained by the spiritual foods or vitamins of wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety and fear of the Lord, spiritual illness will result and death will eventuate.

In the seventh verse of this famous chapter, St. Paul reminds us that "to everyone of us is given grace according to the measure of the giving of Christ."

In other words, each one of us has a function to perform. The hand cannot do the work of the foot. The brain cannot do the work of the stomach, the heart cannot do the work of the lungs. In the mystical body of Jesus Christ, animated by the common truth of the Holy Ghost and participating in the common blood stream of His grace, there is no equality in the sense that all of us perform the same work, or in the sense that all of us possess the same gifts. "Some of us are apostles and some of us prophets. Some of us are evangelists and other some pastors and doctors," says the great St. Paul. But all of us work constantly, "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry and for building up the mystical body of Christ."

Would that a proper understanding of this magnificent doctrine would find its way into the minds of the millions of friends of the National Union for Social Justice! **Would that every Social Justice member might appreciate these basic truths which are necessary for us to adopt and practice if Christianity is to conquer chaos!**

In the fourteenth verse of thi same chapter, St. Paul tells us thai

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

A Wrong-Hearted Veto

IT WAS a momentous vote by which the House of Representatives over-rode—260 to 98—the President's veto of the bill to extend for two more years low interest rates on land-bank loans to farmers.

In a House overwhelmingly Democratic it would, of course, be necessary for a majority of the President's own party to vote against him in order to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary to reverse a presidential veto.

This latest reversal of the President, however, finds among the 260 over-riders many, many names of eminent New Dealers of the recent past.

It was particularly embarrassing to the executive department to find among those who couldn't agree with the President's reasoning Marvin Jones of Texas, the consistently loyal New Deal chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Jones' committee made extensive studies of the farm mortgage situation. They found that the farmers of America, because of low income and high interest rates, were just as badly in need of debt relief today as they have been at any time in the past. For that reason the committee strongly recommended that the bill be passed; Congress acted upon their recommendation.

The President, disregarding the plight of the farmers, closing his eyes to the thousands of farm-mortgage foreclosures which monthly are throwing farmers and their families upon the mercy of public charity, thought only of saving a few million dollars for the government by exacting 4 to 6 per cent interest from farmers who are, in all too many cases, unable to pay the 3½ per cent rate which the bill in question would have temporarily continued.

Evidently the members of the President's own party do not like Mr. Roosevelt's idea of economy—although a goodly number of them are on record with the belief that substantial economies must be made by the New Deal administration soon or the dispensation that came to save the nation from the ravages of depression will plunge it into a more serious crisis.

The House has served notice on the President that his economy "gesture" was not only not convincing but positively reprehensible.

Agriculture-Chairman Jones, in explaining why he could not go along, made a statement which was in effect a sharp rebuke to the President for his "social sympathies." He said:

"The present emergency farm interest rates have enabled many farmers to stay off relief rolls and to stave off foreclosure.

"I am impressed with the thought that so long as we find it necessary to make special concessions to certain groups the lure should be up the ladder instead of down, and that one who is trying to make a go of it on his own and pay the interest rates which are stipulated should at least not be discouraged.

"In other words, **I do not think we should put a premium on sluggishness and a penalty on thrift.**"

The nation should be grateful to Marvin Jones for stating so concisely the underlying philosophy of the New Deal. And the citizens of the nation should take new heart from the growing evidence that Congress is at last beginning to think for itself.

An Ultimatum

THE Constitution of the United States defines and limits the powers of the President.

Regarding his relations with the Congress it limits his functions to the following:

> "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

In the light of these provisions of the Constitution, it is difficult to understand in what frame of mind the President could have written his recent public letter to the acting Democratic leader of the Senate in which he delivered an ultimatum to the Congress to act on his pet Court-fixing Bill.

Senator McCarran said that the letter was "amazing."

Senator Wheeler said it was "badly counseled."

But it was something vastly more serious than either Senator says it was.

It was a breach of the Constitutional limitation of the executive's influence over Congress. It was an effort to use that questionable and elusive thing called public popularity as a club to force Congress to bend to the will of the executive.

The Constitution specifically limits the President's relations with Congress to **recommending. Delivering ultimatums is the part of dictatorship and it is as foreign to the ideals of the founding fathers as was the tyrrany of George III.**

This excessive and unreasonable insistence of the President that the Congress pass a law which it thinks unwise and undemocratic is beginning to create suspicions in men not readily given to suspicion—even among the loyal supporters of the President.

They claim there is no crisis which justifies the President in splitting the nation and his own party into two warring camps—as this court issue is definitely doing.

These men are beginning to wonder if the President has something up his sleeve which he does not dare to reveal publicly until he is certain of a "balance of power" in the court of last resort.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

HATTON W. SUMMERS of Texas, universally respected Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, a loyal and intelligent friend of the president, says that the president's Court Bill is "an unnecessary piece of legislation."

"What is the excuse for this bill to be pressed any further?" he asked his fellow Democrats in a challenging speech. "To save my life, I cannot figure it out."

Condemning the bill as "unnecessary" is perhaps the severest attack that has yet been made against it by anyone, even the most violent critics of the president.

Its severity consists in the comparison Summers makes between the disastrous effects the court controversy is having on Congress and the nation and its absolute needlessness.

As Summers pointed out, the court issue is splitting the nation from top to bottom:

"This is a thing the people are thinking about," he said, "and they have very deep convictions about the matter."

He delivered to the New Deal House leadership a warning that continued insistence on jamming the court-fixing bill through Congress would render Congress utterly incapable of meeting the real problems now menacing the nation. He said:

"Once you bring that issue (court bill) into this House and sift it, top to bottom, then I say to my distinguished friend, Mr. Rayburn, the majority leader, and to my distinguished friend, Mr. Bankhead, the Speaker, who sits there, and splits this body on this issue—when you do that, then I say, don't try to tell me that this House would be in any shape to do the job of saving this country."

* * *

To indicate that he thought the present Congress had a colossal task before it, Chairman Summers mentioned some of the grave dangers menacing the American people—not tomorrow but today. Quoting the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee:

"Only the greatest people who ever trod this earth can save this country from a dictator.

"Is there anyone who has any sense who does not know that the problems of the hour challenge us to produce the most united people and the most capable people who ever assumed the responsibility of government?"

And what dictator does Hatton Summers fear and warn against? Search his own words.

Speaking of the dictatorial

(Continued on Page 5)

Priests' "Praise of C. I. O." Not Borne Out by Facts

Another attempt to make it appear that the clergy of the Catholic church is favorable to the C. I. O. and that this organization and its aims are "in harmony with the teachings of Christ" is exposed in the following columns:

Msgr. O'Toole Makes Correction

Duquesne University
College of Arts
Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 14, 1937

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

My Dear Father Coughlin:

I thank you for your letter of inquiry under date of June 11, 1937, and welcome the opportunity it affords of correcting the inaccurate statements that Mr. Geoffrey Edward Burke made in the paid advertisement he inserted in the Youngstown paper.

(1) First of all, it was Father Charles Rice, and not Father Hensler or myself, who formally addressed the strikers. The other two of us, however, made a few informal remarks after he had finished.

(2) None of us complimented the strikers on their fidelity to the C. I. O., but I did compliment them on their orderly conduct of the strike and of having law upon their side today, instead of against them as in 1919.

(3) Father Rice did express his unbelief in the charges of Communism leveled against the C. I. O. as an organization; he also upheld the right of labor to organize in unions of its own choosing as opposed to plant unions. But he never said that the aims of the C. I. O. were in full accord with the teachings of Christ and the Catholic Church. The Church does not canonize a Saint until after he is thirty years dead; much less will she canonize even a Catholic Labor Union, let alone the C. I. O. or A. F. L.

(4) Mr. Burke's most flagrant distortion, however, is his intimation that any of us decried the attempt "to lure the people away from President Roosevelt." His mis-statement is here all the more inexcusable that he was expressly told of my hearty disapproval of President Roosevelt ever since his betrayal of the American people into the hands of the International Bankers. I agree with every stricture you ever pronounced on the President, not excluding the harsh epithet that so many people resented.

(5) Mr. Burke is not a bad-intentioned individual, but he is a bit fanatical and addicted to wild statements. Unbalance of this sort destroys the truth and good contained in what he says.

In conclusion, let me say that, while I freely admit that the Communists are making a determined attempt to dominate the C. I. O., I think that it is unwise on our part to refuse a helping hand to the Catholic workers within the ranks of said organization. The Communists are delighted when we hold back, because it gives them a free hand and removes every obstacle to the success of their drive within the C. I. O.

Renewing my expression of thanks and asking you to print this letter in the next issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, I am

(Rt. Rev.) G. B. O'TOOLE,
Fraternally yours,
Head of the Dept.
of Philosophy.

Here Is the Item:

In a Youngstown, Ohio, newspaper, over the name of one Geoffrey Edward Burke, appeared the following advertisement:

"Sunday evening, at Stop 5, Poland Avenue, I witnessed an inspiring sight that renewed my faith in human nature and in the religion of my people

"In the driving rain three Roman Catholic priests from Pittsburgh, with the written consent of Bishop Schrembs, addressed the C. I. O. pickets assembled there as they had addressed the pickets at other plant entrances.

"The priests were: Rev. Father Rice, pastor St. Agnes Church; Monsignor O'Toole, economic instructor at Duquesne University, and the Rev. Father Hensler, prominent Pittsburgh pastor.

"They complimented the pickets for their intelligence in maintaining faith in the leadership and purposes of the C. I. O. despite the bitter campaign of misrepresentation and villification conducted by the same discredited forces that had tried to lure the people away from President Roosevelt.

"They praised the pickets for the courage of their defense of their legal rights in the face of a fully armed force of thugs and gangsters, and the hostility of elected officials. . . .

"And all three of these priests assured the Catholics present that **the organization and aims of the C. I. O. were in harmony with the teachings of Christ and compatible with the policies and principles of the Roman Catholic Church as expressed by every Pope."**

NEWS CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

"I DONT REMEMBER EVER AUTHORIZING HIM TO ENTER INTO A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN!"
"WE DID EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO WIN BUT IT IS A WICE AND THE BRITISH AND OURSELVES INEVITABLY MUST WIN!"
AMBASSADOR BINGHAM DECLARES US IN ON THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR!

"If We Want to Keep Out of the Next European War We'll Have to Muzzle Our Ambassadors."—John T. McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

"The Dictator"—Cartoonist Knott in the Dallas News.

Hearst Kept Busy Denying Rumors in Many Newspapers

James Smith in June 19 issue of The Nation:

"The Hearst newspaper empire may be wrecked by the Securities Act of 1933. The act requires that companies selling securities disclose their true financial condition without concealment of relevant facts. The Hearst organization, overloaded with debt and possessing tangible assets whose balance sheet totals are negligible, is trying to bail itself out by selling $35,500,000 of debentures to the public.

"In early March Hearst registered $13-million for Hearst Magazines, Inc., which owns the Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, and other periodicals. Three weeks later a registration statement was filed covering $22,500,000 for Hearst Publications, owner of many Hearst dailies. Protests to the S. E. C. followed quickly upon the registration of the issues. They deal with irregularities in Hearst's finances and with the effects on his business of his Fascist news and editorial policies, his labor relations, and other matters.

"The effect of these and other protests, if successful, may bankrupt the Hearst companies."

Consolidates Three New York Papers

From Editor & Publisher (July 3):

"Answering a telegram from Editor & Publisher, William Randolph Hearst in a letter June 25, explained his reasons for consolidating the New York American with the Journal and Mirror. All are Hearst papers.

"Mr Hearst stated he has 'no favorites among the Hearst newspapers' and added that he has always favored consolidating newspapers 'wherever I think the consolidation rebounds to the benefits of the consolidated properties.'

"'Finally,' Mr. Hearst wrote, 'it may be said that employment on a consolidated newspaper is habitually only temporarily decreased by consolidation, because it is strong papers that increase in size and in the need for employes, not weak ones.'"

Two Papers Quit In Rochester, N. Y.

"NEW YORK, N. Y. — June 30. — The New York headquarters of the Hearst newspapers today announced that The Rochester (N. Y.) Journal will not be published after today and that no more issues of the Rochester American will appear.

"The Albany Knickerbocker Press, for 95 years an outstanding upstate New York morning newspaper, published its last edition today.

Hearst Denies Chicago Rumors

Climaxing a week of conflicting rumors regarding the Chicago Herald & Examiner suspending publication, being sold to outside parties, or becoming a tabloid six days a week with the Chicago American taking over the Sunday edition, William Randolph Hearst issued the following statement, which the Herald & Examiner published on the first page:

"Editor
"The Herald & Examiner
"Chicago, Ill.

"Please stop in their tracks hostile rumors being circulated in Chicago. The Herald & Examiner will not be consolidated with any other paper. It will not be changed in style, character or form. It will continue to be published as heretofore. It is, of course, not for sale.

"W. R. Hearst."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

powers given Woodrow Wilson temporarily, for the prosecution of our part in the World war, Summers said:

"I don't know whether Mr. Wilson misunderstood his commission, his trusteeship or not, but when the time came when governmental power should have been sent back into the Anglo-Saxon institutions, he did not recognize it. He was not well. I pray God that the same think may not happen this time."

That is the crushing fear that oppresses the patriotic heart of Hatton Summers and prompts him to speak out in statesmanlike courage, even against his own most intimate political interests.

Summers said he believed the president realized our dangers and had been preparing to do something about them, but he added in warning to the president, "with the grave friction developing within our governmental organization, I do not believe he will be in shape to tackle the job."

To prove that he was not an obstructionist, an "economic royalist, or a defeatist lawyer," but a sincere citizen making an heroic plea for harmony in the face of the gravest perils which have ever threatened our republic, Summers defended his position in these words:

"I say that this great issue is not the only issue in the country. I believe they would do pretty good to sit down on this issue and go to work on other issues which demand attention.

"I know and you know it is splitting us wide open. No one can deny that. You know and I know that we need a united people who are working with the president. We do not want any lines of cleavage between the legislative branch and the president.

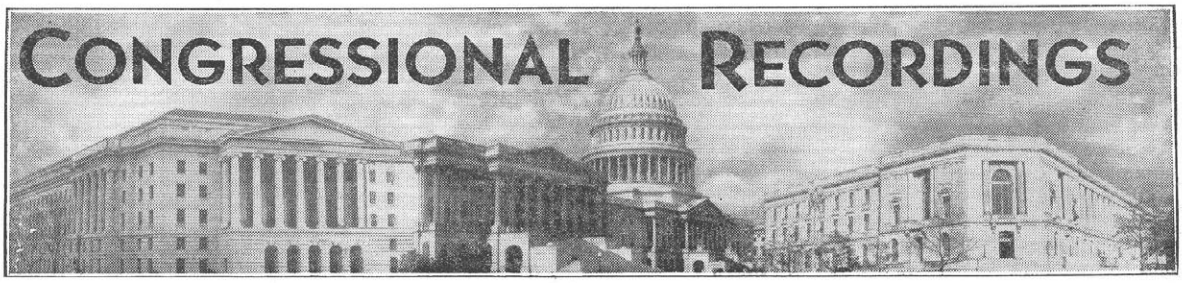
"You know from the votes we have been seeing here in the last three or four weeks with this situation that that strife is beginning to reflect itself in the general legislative program of the country, and it is a serious matter."

* * *

Deliberately we have let Hatton Summers virtually write this column today. We did that for the benefit of critics who have said that we were animated by a spirit of "bitter hatred."

Hatton Summers today indorses what we have been saying for many long months. He, at least, is not driven by bitter hatred; he is inspired by love of the president and love of his country.

The only reason Hatton Summers speaks so pointedly and so challengingly today is because the time has come for him, as well as for many other honest members of Congress, when the greater, deeper love of country must take precedence.



Real Issue Is the Same In All Proposals to Change U. S. Court

The Administration Wants "Men We Can Trust" Regardless of Cost To Prestige

By Hon. Burton K. Wheeler
Senator from Montana

The real issue in this whole court packing case is not the age of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Nobody connected with this administration wants to get Mr. Justice Brandeis out because he is 75 or 80 years of age. What they want is to have on the Supreme Bench, as Mr. Keenan said, six men whom they can trust.

When the office of the Attorney General, who drafted the bill, says: **"What we want is six men whom we can trust,"** then I say for them to come out and admit that their reason for this legislation on the ground of age is camouflage.

Everything that may be said about the original bill providing for the appointment of six additional justices may be said about the amendment that is proposed to the bill. When the Senator from New Mexico puts his advocacy of the amendment on the basis that he wishes to go along with his party, I remind him that the President of the United States **wanted six additional judges just as much and more than he wants the number provided for in the amendment.**

The truth is that it is impossible to get away from the fact that **this is a proposal to make the Supreme Court of the United States subservient to the executive branch of the government.**

You need not simply take my word. You have the word of the Attorney General of the United States, when he said that **if the present justices do not like this proposed law they can resign.** You have the word of the Assistant Attorney General who said, **"We want six men we can trust."**

You have the word of those of the administration who said: **"We want a court which will meet the needs of the time."**

Has it come to pass that when a man disagrees with the President of the United States upon a fundamental issue he is to be accused of trying to destroy the President of the United States, and are his motives to be questioned because he disagrees with the president and because he writes a report?

Senators who have been close personal friends of the President and close personal advisers of the President, signed the report of the judiciary committee. Now however, because they will not follow him in something which they believe to be fundamentally wrong as well as morally wrong, they are being accused of trying to destroy the President.

We are reminded of our ingratitude. Let us be fair. I know men who left their party in order to support the present President of the United States. Then I saw the present administration send speakers to New Mexico to fight the late Senator Cutting, notwithstanding the fact that **he had left his party to campaign for Mr. Roosevelt.** Why did they do it? **Because Senator Cutting disagreed with the administration on one issue, and that was in the matter of over-riding the veto of the President on the soldiers' bonus bill.**

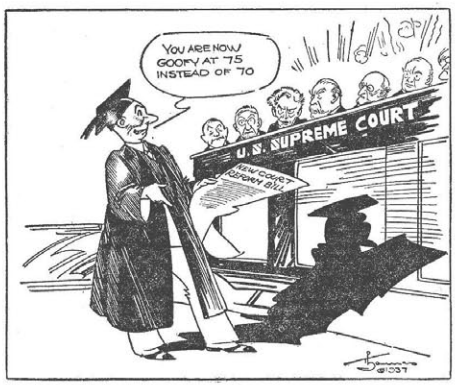
When we talk about ingratitude, when we talk about "breaking hearts," I know another man (Senator Huey Long) who was largely responsible for the nomination of the President, and but for whose support the President could not have been nominated at the Chicago convention; yet I saw this administration go into his state and carry on a persecution against that man never equalled except in the days of Daugherty, and Gaston Means, and President Harding.

Threats have been made against Senators by Mr. Farley, who stated that the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. O'Mahoney) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. McCarran) probably **would not get what they were seeking from the administration for their states if they did not go along with the bill.**

Speeches that were made over the radio have been censored, some of the radio stations cut off time after they had promised it to us. Thus far in the Senate debate on this bill **the proponents have not argued the provisions or the effect of the bill.**

It was "cheap" for the Secretary of the President of the United States to say "One down and five to go," when Justice Van Devanter resigned. It was "cheap" for Postmaster General Farley to say, **"We have it in the bag."** It was cheap for him to say that **he would let the Senate talk and he would let the House talk.** It was cheap to appeal to members here and say, **"You rode in on the President's coattails and now you owe it to him to vote as he wants you to vote."** It was cheap to say, **"You are going to break the President's heart unless you vote for this bill."**

No one at heart is for the pending bill, because as everyone knows, it merely provides a slow packing process. If I had to choose between packing the court with six justices, and the method proposed by this bill, I would prefer to pack it with six at once rather than to pack it in the way which is now proposed.



—Thomas in the Detroit News

"If We Try Something and It Fails, We Will Try Something Else."—President Roosevelt

Real Reason At Last Made Clear

Mr. Tydings of Maryland: I know the Senator has covered the ground but would he mind, in just a sentence if he could, stating **what he thinks the real reason for the court proposal is?**

Mr. Logan of Kentucky: The real reason for the proposal is to correct a situation which has grown up within the Supreme Court, internal dissensions among the members, with such a hardening of mind, that the country cannot get an unbiased consideration of the questions which need to be solved. This modified bill would allow a little help in that it would allow one new judge each year to be appointed for those who are more than 75 years of age, because **it is hoped to have judges who would agree with the minority, that is the old minority, rather than the majority,** in order to secure **fair and impartial consideration by unbiased judges.**

Court Proposals Break Promise Given Last Fall

By Hon. Pat McCarran
Senator from Nevada

If it were proposed to add only one justice, this Supreme Court thing is wrong, **because we promised otherwise.** This thing is wrong **because my president said it should not take place.** This thing is wrong because my party sitting here in control of the affairs of 129,000,000 human beings **is responsible not alone for its word and its promise, but is responsible for the ages yet to come.**

Did we, because we were elected under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, become so subservient as not to dare announce our own conscientious beliefs? I would rather serve one term in the Senate of the United States, have that honor and go back into the humble walks of private life, **where Mr. Farley says he will consign me,** than to be here all the remainder of my days and say that I did not exercise my own judgment.

I know that Mr. Farley made a terrible mistake, but mistake though it may be, it was a dagger driven into my heart. It was driven home to a voting population of 42,000, which is all the voting population there is in my home state. **When he said that when I asked for something for my humble state there would be a different viewpoint, he wrote my death warrant and he knew it!**

During the national campaign my program was laid out for me, that I must fly every day of the campaign from then on, first to Utah, then to Colorado, then to Wyoming, then to Oregon, then to Washington, then back to remain—and I have the telegrams asking that I remain—to remain in the state of Utah and cast an absentee vote in my own state, that I might help that desperate district.

They did not say to me then, "When you ask for something for your state there will be a different viewpoint."

When I quoted the lines from my president — my president who has gone through four years reclaiming this nation—when I quoted those lines against a Republican onslaught in the desperate district I have mentioned, **that he did not propose to tear down that great fundamental branch of this government, the Supreme Court** — when I quoted that night, noon and morning, **I was doing what I had been told to do.** It was given to me in national committee headquarters in New York city, and I was told to fly and quote it wherever I stopped, and to give it to the press wherever I could. The publicity agent asked me to do that.

I said: "The Democratic platform has promised certain things. **The Democratic platform has promised that there will be no tearing down of any one of the three co-ordinate branches of government. The charge has been hurled against democracy that we propose to change the Supreme Court."** Then I read to them the Democratic platform.

I say now in my humble judgment, **without fear of contradiction,** that the passage of this bill would destroy the Supreme Court of the United States; it would destroy its efficacy; and we might as well destroy the thing itself as to destroy its efficacy.

How easy it would have been for me to have Mr. Farley's pat on the back, and go along, go along. "Go along and you will come back to the United States Senate. Go along, and it is all right."

We have "gone along" too much in this country. There has been too much laying aside of the individual judgment on the part of the representatives who were elected by a sovereign people.

There have been too many men with deep-seated consciences who have asked themselves, "Will my vote bring me back to the Senate?" The time has come for that to stop.

The time has come to stand up and say: "I am here today and that is my verdict. I am here today, and I will do today what my conscience dicatates to me. If tomorrow I am not here, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that when I was here I did that which I believed to be right, though **I am sorry that in doing so my state must be punished by Mr. Farley."**

Resettlement Costs Include Too Much Waste

By Hon. Robert F. Rich
Representative from Pennsylvania

With the appropriation about to be made in the emergency relief appropriation bill for 1937, more than $536-million will have gone into the greatest conglomeration of mismanaged and wasteful projects that has ever been conceived by the mind of man—the Resettlement Administration. Look where you will and you can find evidence of gross waste and misuse of public funds on every side.

Even the annual report which was published at a cost of $1.07 per copy is being sold at a loss for 40 cents a copy at the Government Printing Office.

No one with common sense will believe that there is any element of economy in taking farm families from Minnesota and Wisconsin to resettle them at a cost of more than $20,000 per family in the Matanuska Valley in Alaska. But everyone who can read the results of the wasteful spending which has already taken place, can instantly realize that **when we are hiring from 12 to 13 thousand persons at a cost which runs from $25-million to $30-million a year to supervise the squandering of the taxpayers' money it is time for Congress to wind up this resettlement business and save money.**

The Pope Speaks Officially . . .

In order that the encyclical "On the Reconstruction of the Social Order" by Pope Pius XI might be more readily comprehended by the lay reader, SOCIAL JUSTICE is reproducing this famous document ("Quadragesimo Anno") in question and answer form. The questions are stated by Father Coughlin and the answers in every case are the directly quoted words of His Holiness.

CHAPTER FOUR

1. Why did Leo XIII write his encyclical called "On the Condition of Labor"?

He had in mind the uplifting of the proletariat.

2. Did any success result from his efforts?

The condition of the workingman has, indeed, been improved and rendered more equitable in many respects.

3. Did the uplifting of the proletariat continue to make progress?

No. After modern machinery and modern industry had progressed with astounding speed and taken possession of any newly colonized countries, the number of the dispossessed laboring masses increased beyond all measure.

4. Does not modern industrialism distribute earthly goods equitably?

No. The immense number of propertyless wage earners on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men.

5. What distribution of wealth on the part of industry should be given to the wage earners and factory owners?

Only a just share of the fruits of production should be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy. An ample sufficiency should be supplied to the workingmen so that, by thrift, they may increase their possessions and by the prudent management of the same may be enabled to bear the family burden with greater ease and security. They should be freed from that hand-to-mouth uncertainty which is the lot of the proletarian. They should be in the position not only to support life's changing fortunes but to have secure confidence that when their lives are ended, some little provision will remain for those whom they leave behind.

6. If this is not done, namely, a just living annual wage be paid to the workingmen, what will happen?

Unless serious attempts will be made with all energy and without delay to put this doctrine into practice, let nobody persuade himself that the peace and tranquility of human society can be effectively defended against the forces of revolution.

7. What is the first step towards a just wage?

The propertyless wage earner must be placed in such circumstances that by skill and thrift he can acquire a certain moderate ownership.

8. Does this necessarily mean that the laborer must go in partnership with the employer?

No. We deem it advisable, however, that the wage contract should when possible, be modified somewhat by a contract of partnership. In this way wage earners are made sharers in some sort in the ownership, or the management, or the profits.

9. Should a just wage be figured out on the worth of its net result, i. e., if a man is a miner and digs up a large diamond, should his day's wage be predicated on the worth of the diamond?

No. The worth of labor and, therefore, the equitable return to be made for it should not be established on the worth of its net result. [Supposing ten men are diamond miners. They work eight hours each a day for ten days and no diamond is found. On the eleventh day one of the ten miners finds a diamond. Now the net value of that diamond should not be divided between those miners. Its gross value divided over the ten days and the ten workingmen, after subtracting a fair profit for the mine owner is all that they can expect.]

10. Supposing a man is a miner and digs all day without turning up any diamonds, upon what principle should his wage be set?

The obvious truth is that in labor, especially hired labor, just as in ownership, there is a social as well as a personal or individual aspect to be considered.

11. That answer is not so clear. Please explain further.

Well, human society forms a truly social and organic body, therefore, labor (whether or not it succeeds in digging diamonds) must be protected in the social and juridical order. All the various forms of human endeavor [from the man who manufactures the picks and shovels to the man who uses them as a miner and even to the clerk who eventually sells the diamond] is dependent one upon the other. All of them must be united in mutual harmony and mutual support. Therefore, brains, capital and labor must combine together for the common effort. Unless this is done [so that from the lowest to the highest laborer] man's toil cannot produce due fruit. [This means that everyone engaged in any activity of wealth producing must be paid a living just wage].

12. Should industrial wages be so set up that all the members of the family should be forced to work in order for the family to live decently?

No. The wage paid to the workingman must be sufficient for the support of himself and his family. It is right that the rest of the family contribute according to their power to the common maintenance. But it is wrong to abuse the tender years of children or the weakness of women. Mothers will, above all, devote their work to the home and the things connected with it. It is intolerable and it is to be opposed with all our strength the abuse whereby mothers of families, because of the insufficiency of the father's salary, are forced to engage in gainful occupations outside the domestic walls to the neglect of their own proper cares and duties, particularly the care and education of their children.

13. But modern capitalism does not agree with this assertion. What, therefore, should be done?

If, in the present state of society, this is not always feasible social justice demands that reforms be introduced without delay which will guarantee every adult workingman a just living wage.

14. That is fine in theory. In practice are there any other circumstances to be taken into consideration?

Yes. The condition of any particular business and of its owners must come into question because it is unjust to demand wages so high that an employer cannot pay them without ruin and without consequent distress among the working people themselves.

15. Supposing bad management on the part of the owners is responsible for low wages, should low wage practices be engaged in?

If the business makes smaller profits on account of bad management, want of enterprise or out of date methods, this is not a just reason for reducing the workingman's wages.

16. Supposing the government impounds unjust taxation on a business and its profits or sets up laws hampering the activity of a business, is the owner to blame for low wages?

If a business does not make enough money to pay the workingman a just wage because it is overwhelmed with unjust burdens or because it is compelled to sell its products at an unjustly low price, those who impose upon it are guilty of the grievous wrong. It is they who deprive the workingmen of the just wage and force them to accept lower terms.

17. How can these unjust burdens coming from the outside be liquidated?

The employers and the employes should join in their plans and efforts to overcome all difficulties and obstacles. They should be assisted by the wise measures of the public authority. The guiding spirit in this crucial decision should be one of mutual understanding and Christian harmony between employers and employes.

18. Should business be regulated for the economic welfare of the whole nation?

Yes. The needs of the common good must be regulated with a view to the economic welfare of the entire nation. Moreover, and of no less importance, opportunities for work should be provided for those who are willing and able to work.

All are aware that a scale of wages too low, no less than a scale excessively high, causes unemployment.

Now unemployment, particularly if widespread and of long duration, as we have been forced to experience it during Our Pontificate, is a dreadful scourge. (1) It causes misery and temptation to the laborer, (2) ruins the prosperity of nations, (3) and endangers public order, peace and tranquility the world over.

To lower or raise wages unduly, with a view to private profit, and with no consideration for the common good, is contrary to social justice which demands that, by union of effort and good will, such a scale of wages be set up, if possible, as to offer to the greatest number of persons opportunities of employment and of securing for themselves suitable means of livelihood.

19. Should all men be paid the same wages, or should some be paid extremely high and others extremely low wages?

No. A reasonable relationship between different wages must enter into consideration. Intimately connected with this doctrine it follows that a reasonable relationship should exist between the prices obtained for the products of the various economic groups — the agrarian, the industrial, etc.

[The farmer, who is at the base of all economic activities must first be paid a profit. Production at a profit for the farmer is, therefore, a necessity. The factory worker, who comes next to the farmer, must be paid sufficient wages for him and his family's sustenance plus a profit. No class can be expected to work except at a profit. Prices, therefore, for agricultural goods must be profitable prices for the farmer. Prices for the factory man's labor must be identical with a profitable wage.]

20. Should economic activities, therefore, combine and unite into one single organism?

Yes. Where this harmonious proposition of profit for all is kept, man's various economic activities combine and unite into one single organism. They become members of a common body and lend each other mutual help and service.

21. Is "profit for all" one of the doctrines of social justice?

Yes. Only then will the economic and social organism be soundly established and attain its end when it secures for all and each those goods which the wealth and resources of nature plus technical achievement and plus the social organization of economic affairs can give.

22. But should not goods be produced and consumed only on the theory that nothing is produced or consumed unless there is money to warrant its production and consumption?

Absolutely no. Goods should be sufficient to supply all needs and an honest livelihood and to uplift men to that higher level of prosperity and culture which, provided this be used with prudence, is of a singular help to virtue.

Use America's Sterile Gold To Save Chinese Money

(Continued from Page 1)

nomic improvement and prosperity of the Chinese people.

How about the American people with the one third ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed? How about some prosperity for them, Mr. Morgenthau?

Mr. Roosevelt has said something must be done for them. Here is our chance. Are not the American people as worthy of help as the Chinese? Or are they to be "double-crossed" again?

During the past few years the activities abroad of the American money ring have been on a colossal scale. Billions cleaned up during the depression of 1929 were shuttled and used to re-finance the new Germany. The same group of international bankers financed Russia—and all with American money ground out of the American people.

Four-Party Pact Takes Over China

China is little different than Germany and Russia. The same bank group rules and dominates the American Federal Reserve System. This octopus has had its tentacles on China for many years.

As far back as 1905, the Harrimans, the Kuhn-Loebs, the Schiffs were concession-hunting in China. They tried desperately hard to obtain control of the South Manchurian railway, but the powerful Japanese statesmen backed up by certain directors of the Bank of England beat them to the draw.

However, in 1911, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, Kuhn-Loeb & Company, the First National Bank, and the National City Bank of New York got in on the international Hukuang loan. There is a long story behind that loan. High diplomacy and skullduggery included!

After the war, the old "spheres of influence" by which European diplomats had divided China up into sections for their respective concession hunters were abolished by international (banker) agreement. In place of the old arrangement there was established an international financial consortium which, it was agreed, should henceforth attend to all foreign financing thereafter undertaken in China. That is to say, the entire foreign financial exploitation of the Chinese now proceeds through this consortium, the governments of the four powers—United States, Britain, France, and Japan—guaranteeing their support. In other words, armed forces would back up the arguments in case of any question or hedging.

Americans Dominate Group

SOCIAL JUSTICE has positive proof that this agreement constituting the consortium was signed on October 15, 1920. The actual signatories included:

United States: J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn-Loeb & Co., National City Bank of New York, Chase National Bank of New York, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Lee-Higginson & Co., the Continental Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

England: The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

France: Banque de l'Indo Chine.

Japan: Yokohama Specie Bank.

One article of this agreement, which really represents a financial ring for the control of China, stipulates that "if any one of the parties is not in a position to take up its share of a loan, etc., to China, the others may take up the amount in lieu." As the American group has far more money available for foreign financing than the concerns representing Britain, France or Japan, the upshot is that China has become virtually a forest preserve for the American group of international bankers.

British Empire Plotters Target

Enough of the background, that would rival "Arabian Nights" if all told. We do know that a group of German-Jewish bankers, headed by Paul Warburg in this country, seek world control through the power of gold and a bank owned press. Dissolution of the British Empire is essential to their ambition. In the meantime they are using the Bank of England notes to accomplish part of their ends.

This is how it is worked:

Under the infamous Gold Bill of 1934, by which the Federal Reserve Banks obtained all the gold in the United States through depriving the citizens of the right to have gold (under penalty), the citizens were deceived by the propaganda of "nationalizing gold." But, as has been proven, the gold still belongs to the Federal Reserve Bankers through their gold certificates (pawn tickets), and they can obtain the gold from the government on demand!

Now under this sham Gold Bill of 1934, there is a silver provision that is little known. It gives the president of the United States authority to provide for unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio fixed **under such terms and conditions as he (the president) may prescribe.** But up to now, he has failed to make silver a primary money base and so far the silver legislation has been used to injure rather than benefit the people. How? Because it has permitted the international banker to sell silver to Europe, especially Holland, and receive payment in gold (through the Stabilization Fund). They then shuttle the gold back to America at $35 an ounce!

Handy & Harmon, the "government silver brokers," could tell a lot about this part of the transactions.

Now these purchasers of silver are paying other countries for this silver in Bank of England Bank Notes, of which there has been a record issue.

The real reason for taking silver out of China, where it has been used for token money through customs of centuries, is to force the Chinese to use these Bank of England paper notes as the base for their money. That is what is meant by the high-sounding propaganda about "tying currencies to Sterling."

At a given signal, this paper money will prove worthless and England's control in the Far East will be shattered.

U. S. Gold Used To Restore China

On the other hand, Mr. Morgenthau, the ever-accommodating puppet of the international bankers, is not trading with the gold that has been "nationalized." This is already in hock to the Federal Reserve Bankers. He is trading in what is termed "sterilized gold" of which there was $1,144,510,744 on July 7.

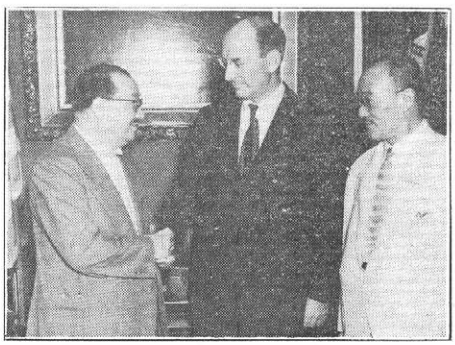
Father Coughlin has repeatedly asked this administration to use that "sterilized" gold now in Fort Knox, Kentucky, as a base for an honest United States money which could legitimately be expanded into $10-billion. This is the bankers' own axiom — 10 credit units for every base unit.

He has been as repeatedly excoriated by their paid press "stooges" who receive a dime a line to discredit his personality and his efforts.

In the meantime, "one third of America is ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed." Billions for European and oriental enterprises that will return huge profits on account of the low labor conditions prevailing, but not not one cent for America, unless issued on a debt basis to wring tribute for the bankers in usurious interest. An honest debt-free money would be "inflation," or "printing-press" money.

In the meantime, the American people are again swindled. **The gold is used for a base for the Chinese people, but not an ounce can be used for the American people.**

When will Americans cease being swindled and demand that Congress coin and regulate. **The gold is used as a** late the value of our money in accordance with the Constitution?



THEY SHAKE ON IT—Chinese Minister of Finance H. H. Kung (left) and U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., are shown in an attitude of mutual understanding over this country's agreement to sell gold in exchange for China's silver, in order that Chinese currency may be stabilized. Chinese Ambassador C. T. Wang looks on approvingly. *—Photo by Wide World.*

Story by Pearson and Allen Covers Up Bank of England

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in their syndicated column recently had the following story:

"It is well-known that the talks between Roosevelt and the Belgian Premier Van Zeeland, had to do with international finance. But it is not generally known that Van Zeeland's trump card was suggested to him by an American.

"That card was a plan whereby the United States could invest its gold in Europe and still keep it in the closely guarded vaults of Fort Knox, Kentucky.

"The American who dealt this card to Van Zeeland was Norbert Bogden, young financier associated with the international banking house of J. Henry Schroeder.

Bogden Has Idea In a Hotel Room

"Bogden was in a hotel in Zurich during a tour of Europe. He felt he ought to tell somebody of an idea about credits and finance which that tour had produced. He sat down and wrote a letter to "Mr. John Doe." For days he carried the letter around with him, then on an impulse sent it to a banker friend in Paris.

"The friend knew Van Zeeland, and sent the letter to him. The Belgian premier was greatly impressed with Bogden's idea, and invited him to a personal conference.

"Later he embraced the plan and it became part of the agenda for his Washington visit.

"Briefly, the plan calls for the United States to pen a substantial deposit account with the Bank of International Settlements which in turn would lend out funds to European countries. There would be no actual transfer of gold. But the gold which the United States is sterilizing in Fort Knox would be earmarked for the World Bank.

Gold Credits to Help Arms Race

"The trick in the scheme is that it would circumvent the Johnson Act, which bans loans to defaulting governments. By the plan, the World Bank could lend money to German, France, Italy, or any defaulting government—on gold credits established by the United States. And loans to these countries would mean United States financing of more armaments in the frenzied armaments race.

"Bogden's plan is ingenius, but it has no chance of acceptance by Roosevelt—as he made it very clear to Van Zeeland in their conversations. It would be certain to precipitate a terrific furor in the country at large, and Congress almost certainly would take some action to stop it."

That is Pearson and Allen's story.

In the first place, J. Henry Schroeder, a private banking house, is represented on the august board of directors of the Bank of England by Mr. Frank Cyril Tiarks. The Bank of England controls the Bank of International Settlements.

Real Story Behind the News

The real story should read something like this if the facts were substantiated:

"Norbert Bogden, a young American financier, was chosen by the board of directors of the Bank of England to contact and 'sell' the idea to Premier Van Zeeland, who had been educated at Princeton and really had an American background.

"The premier was chosen because of his American contacts and he represented a country more or less neutral in monetary matters. He was given an honorary degree by Princeton as part of the American window-dressing."

This idea of credits was not germinated in young Bogden's brain in a hotel on placid Lake Zurich in Switzerland. **It was put there by his superiors of the J. Henry Schroeder private banking firm.** The letter that was sent to Paris probably was confirmation from the House of Rothschild there. Before Van Zeeland left Europe, he visited the banking heads of most of the principal European capitals.

President Out of It; Bankers in Control

Now about the $12-billion in gold —a billion and a half of which is "sterilized" — in Fort Knox, Kentucky.

It is true, that while we own this gold, the Federal Reserve Banks, which were forced to send the gold to the Treasury, are now holding what are called gold certificates. They hope the time will come when they can send those receipts to the Treasury, and have them redeemed and take back the gold.

In other words, the Gold Certificates which formerly were in circulation are nothing more nor less than pawn tickets which the Federal Reserve Banks are holding against the gold in Fort Knox.

So the president will not accept the plan of sending the gold over to the International Bank! He doesn't have to. The Federal Reserve Banks can send as many of the Gold Certificates as a credit deposit to the Bank of International Settlements as they wish. These will be used as a basis of credit for armaments.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE MONEY CHANGERS

By Robert H. Hemphill

The invention of money gave civilization its greatest impetus, but it also made it possible for predatory and unscrupulous men to secure a strangle hold on whole nations.

Meyer Anselm, of Frankfort, who took the name Rothschild, was perhaps the first man who visualized the complete possibilities of controlling great masses of people by controlling their supply of money. He taught the King and aristocrats of England and France that as long as they controlled the issue of money, they could pretend to allow the masses great social freedom, and at the same time they would exercise an invisible control over their lives and fortunes, more powerful and inflexible than through the most drastic system of governmental supervision.

He proposed that the nobility organize a Central Bank which should have the sole power to issue the money of the nation. By expanding the total of money in circulation, great prosperity could be induced. Then, at a given time, this money could be gradually withdrawn from circulation. Business would immediately decline from lack of any medium of exchange with which to transact it, and no one would know what was happening except the insiders who were manipulating these events.

Rothschild's Invention

When the country was reduced to poverty with great unemployment, bankruptcy and distress, these insiders, having the control of the central bank with its sole power to issue money, could issue and loan to themselves unlimited funds with which they could acquire at distress prices the most desirable property which had been built or developed during the previous prosperous period.

Through this method, it is obvious that the principal wealth produced by the whole nation would constantly be concentrated in few hands. It was and still is a simple but amazingly successful device to rob genius and labor of the wealth it creates.

Through his sons and close relatives, Meyer Anselm Rothschild founded the great chain of private banking houses which has dominated Europe for more than a century. They have participated in the organization of and have dominated the central banks in most European nations and have made many attempts to dominate the banking system in this country.

Orders Always Passed Down

If one attempts to trace the origin of some new and important banking policy in this country, the country banker invariably say that he is acting under the advice of some Big City banker. The Big City banker will say that the American international bankers who control the big banks are responsible, and the American international bankers, if they are inclined to be truthful, will admit that their European associates originated the policy, and very often that they do not understand it. Continuing the investigation, one will usually trace the policy to one of the Rothschilds or someone who speaks for them. They always remain in the background as much as possible, **but more than any others they dictate the money policies of the civilized world.**

There have been few if any wars of modern times that they could not have prevented. They have built up enormous fortunes. It is estimated that the wealth of this family is in the neighborhood of ten billions of dollars. In their private lives they make a great show of well publicized philanthropy, but in business they are completely ruthless.

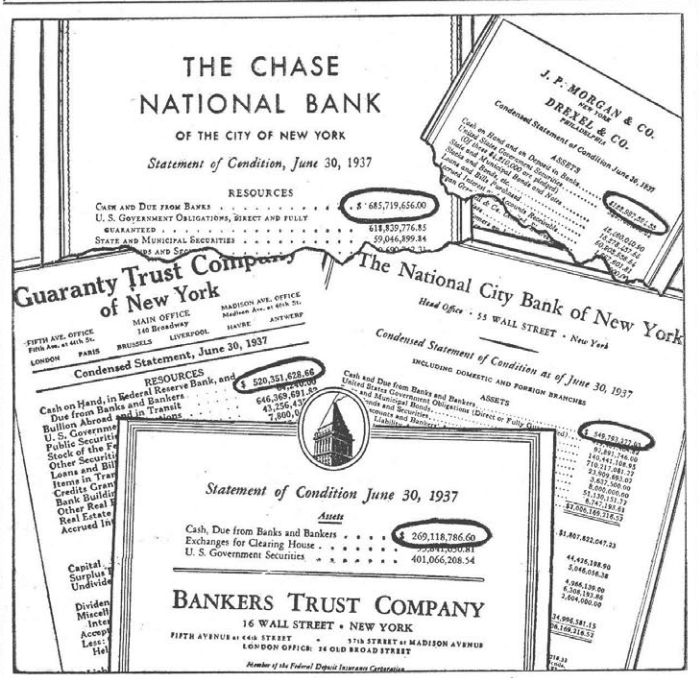
I consider them civilization's enemies No. 1.

To those who are actuated by normal human impulses, such as sympathy for suffering and distress, it is difficult to visualize intelligent men in whom such humane characteristics are completely absent—men who will promote war for their own selfish benefit—who will plunge whole nations into distress and suffering just to make a profit out of national tragedies.

Long ago these predatory men learned that to control the issue of money was to control kings and governments, teachers and publicists, schools and colleges and even churches. I have met some of these men. I do not believe it is the possibility of profit which actuates them, so much as an almost insane tenacity with which they cling to the unholy power they exercise over the lives of their fellow men. They care little what form of government exists in a nation so long as their control of the issue of money is undisturbed, but they do not hesitate to finance revolution when their sinister power is threatened.

They would go down with the collapse of civilization rather than surrender this power.

TRICKY BANK STATEMENTS FLIM-FLAM PUBLIC


THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Statement of Condition, June 30, 1937
RESOURCES
Cash and Due from Banks
U. S. Government Obligations, Direct and Fully Guaranteed
State and Municipal Securities
$685,719,656.00
618,839,776.85
59,046,899.34
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
Condensed Statement of Condition June 30, 1937
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Condensed Statement, June 30, 1937
The National City Bank of New York
Head Office · 55 WALL STREET · New York
Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1937
Statement of Condition June 30, 1937
Assets
Cash, Due from Banks and Bankers
Exchanges for Clearing House
U. S. Government Securities
269,118,786.60
401,066,208.54
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 WALL STREET · NEW YORK

Let us look at the financial statements of five of the largest banks in New York, and see how they hoodwink the reader, unsuspecting because the truth has been kept out of his school books and out of his newspapers.

Three of these banks are controlled by J. P. Morgan and Company. Of the others, National City Bank of New York and and the Chase National Bank are the two largest. These five dominate the financial life of America. They dictate the policies of the Federal Reserve System. They practically control the Treasury of the United States.

Note how they place the item "Cash and Due from Banks" in first position. This is to bolster up public confidence. Now what does this first item really mean?

It means the small amount of actual currency on hand in the bank plus the very much larger amount of bookkeeping money or "credit money" which is owed to this particular bank either by the Federal Reserve Bank or by other banks.

Do you know why the item "Cash" and "Due from Banks" are united into one item on all bank statements available to the public?

Because if the public realized how little real cash all the banks have in relation to what they pretend to have (deposits), the basic crookedness of the banking-monetary system would be apparent.

There is only a little over $6-billion in currency in the country. But by the iniquitous "bank credit system"—by means of bookkeeping money that appears and disappears at the will of the banker, the public is led to believe there is many times the sum of $6-billion in cash.

The total amount of "cash and due from banks" for these five banks alone amounts to nearly $2½-billion.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

Fewer and Bigger Banks the Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Continuing its campaign to eliminate unnecessary and uneconomic banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation recently announced the merger of five more banks throughout the nation. The F. D. I. C. has now participated in 32 mergers. In 1921, there were some 30,000 banks. Today, there are fewer than 15,000.

Is this Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation perchance a pawn of the Bank of England to reduce banks until only the "big five" and their corresponding banks dominate all? The ostensible purpose of the F. D. I. C. misleads innocent depositors to believe that the United States government guarantees their deposits up to $5,000 per individual account, when the total amount of money subscribed by the government is only $150-million. It is capitalized at less than $400-million. In a pinch, how then could it pay off some $12-billion in bank deposits?

There is only $6½-billion in all currency in the country!

Who Were The Smart Boys?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The prize story of the week goes to Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and one of the outstanding Democrats of the country. In a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Jones tells the story of the famous $90-million Dawes loan, as a part of his own story in handling the billions that supported the nation's banks in the banking crisis of 1933.

It was in June of 1932, during the Democratic national convention, nine months before the banking crisis of March, 1933. There had been severe runs on the two largest Chicago banks — the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company and the First National Bank. An emergency meeting was called, attended by George M. Reynolds, chairman of the Continental, the late Melvin A. Traylor of the First National, and several other officials. Dawes told them he was not going to open the following Monday morning.

"He was not asking for help," says Jones, "but did not intend to sit quietly by and see smart money withdrawn, to the detriment and disadvantages of the smaller and more loyal depositors. . . . In the parlance of bridge, it could be said that the general played his hand well, but it can also be said that probably 20-million depositors throughout the country suffered a greater loss on their deposits in closed banks, by reason of the banks' remaining open too long, allowing so-called smart money to be withdrawn, while the unsuspecting or more loyal depositors suffered."

We would like the real story from Mr. Jones as to who withdrew the smart-money? **Who were these smart-money boys?** They got out in plenty of time and left the 20-million small depositors holding the bag, with their life savings wiped out. The money is still in existence. Who got it, Mr. Jones? **That would be the story.** But no Saturday Evening Post would print it!

Christian Philosophy Basis of Social Justice

(Continued from Page 3)

if we remain as little unconfirmed children, refusing to operate as members of the mystical body of Christ, we will be targets for the wickedness of men and the objects of persecution. His words are these: "Henceforth we be no more children tossed to and fro and carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the wickedness of men, by cunning craftiness, by which they lie in wait to deceive."

IN conclusion, the philosophical basis for Social Justice Councils is nothing more than the doctrine of the mystical body of Jesus Christ. Specifically, these Councils are not labor unions nor is their membership open to non-Christians. They are unions of all good men and women from all walks of life for the upbuilding of the proletariat provided these good persons profess and practice belief in the divinity of Christ and in His basic doctrine that whatsoever we do to the least of His little ones we do unto Him.

Let my counsel this week to the members of Social Justice Councils be the words from the thirty-first verse of St. Paul's fourth chapter to the Ephesians. Re-read these words. Commit them to your memory and regard them as essential for your success. They are these: **"Let all bitterness, and anger, and indignation, and clamor, and blasphemy, be put away from you, with all malice. And be ye kind one to another; merciful, forgiving one another, even as God hath forgiven you in Christ."**

The great apostle, St. John was incessantly preaching to his flock the theme: "My little children, love one another."

In the early days of Christianity St. John's admonition evidently was well received. We are told that a group of Roman senators in the days of Nero, was observing the activities of the Christians resident in Rome. After careful scrutiny, one member of the senatorial group exclaimed: **"See, how these Christians love one another!"**

May this same remark be passed by the modern enemies of Christianity as they scrutinize the hundreds of groups of Social Justice Councils scattered throughout this nation.

Therefore, form your Councils on this basis. Read to your fellow members this article which I have gladly written for all of you.

Not by combining in political parties shall redress for the proletariat be achieved but by combining in the mystical body of Jesus Christ — a body that is animated by the Holy Ghost—and by practicing amongst ourselves the virtues of the Master shall success be initiated.

Relative to this point, Pius XI says:

"For unless human society forms a truly social and organic body; unless labor be protected in the social and juridical order; unless the various forms of human endeavor, dependent one upon the other, are united in mutal harmony and mutual support; unless, above all, brains, capital and labor combine together for common effort, man's toil cannot produce due fruit."

This success will bear fruit when we are mindful of our vocation as confirmed Christians. In concrete measures proposed for an equitable distribution of wealth, for lifting the burden of unjust taxation and for securing an extension of home ownership—all through the right of petition—will we be able to come to the assistance of God's poor.

It is hoped that those of you who read the above article will be of assistance to me insofar as you will send me your constructive criticism.

Charles Coughlin

Cleveland and Toledo Visit Shrine

The Shrine of the Little Flower will be host to thousands of visitors from the cities of Cleveland and Toledo on Sunday, August 8. The people of northern Ohio are sure they will have a larger representation than the southern Ohio cities sent on July 18.

In order to facilitate the visitors who are coming by train from Cleveland, the solemn service on Sunday will not begin until 11 o'clock. Individuals coming by boat and car are asked to remember this so as not to miss the service conducted by Father Coughlin.

A caravan of automobiles will leave the New Federal Building in Toledo at 8:30 a. m. and come directly over highway U. S. 24 to the Twelve Mile Road, turn right and come directly to the Shrine.

Big Crowds at Shrine

Sunday, July 4, set a record for the largest number of people ever to visit the Shrine on one day. From Saturday morning, automobiles bearing the license plates of the great northwest states of Washington and Oregon and the New England states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, appeared at the Shrine in large numbers. Southern states, too, were conspicuous by their varied color automobile licenses.

Conservatives estimated the July 4 crowd at 40,000.

Everyone was edified at the religious atmosphere that seemed to pervade the very atmosphere. Devout pilgrims who had traveled thousands of miles were struck with the beauty of the Shrine and its surroundings.

Fr. Coughlin Greets Visitors

There was hardly one visitor that did not have the privilege of talking to Father Coughlin personally and shaking hands with him as he mingled in and around the large group. The friendly atmosphere that prevails on these stately occasions is certainly edifying.

Maryland Day To Be Aug. 15

Keen interest is being displayed in the Pilgrimage Tour to Father Coughlin's Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich. on Sunday, August 15, which will be "Maryland Day" at the Shrine.

Judging from the scores of letters of inquiry and reservations that are being received each day, the Maryland and Washington, D. C. delegation will equal that of other cities.

The cost of the Pilgrimage Tour is as follows:

Class 1—Railroad fare $12 plus additional small charge for motor bus transfer to and from the Shrine of the Little Flower, badge, program, etc.

Class 2—All-expense tour $18.25, covering railroad fare, motor bus transfer to and from the Shrine, sightseeing, meals on train and hotels in Detroit, etc. All reservations must be made not later than August 12, to give the committee ample time to make all the necessary preparations.

For further information and reservations write at once to the Baltimore Social Tours, 637 South Streeper Street, Baltimore, Md.

The Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak is a beautiful edifice. The fame of its beauty has reached to every corner of the nation. Men and women are proud that their generous co-operation made possible the erection of such a lovely and artistic house of God. In appreciation of this let it be said that the state stones, with the official flower of each state encarved thereon, were donated by the generosity and good-will of kind people belonging to every nationality and faith. Reports to the contrary are false.

Chicago and Illinois
Official Tour
To Shrine of the Little Flower
Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company
July 25, 1937
Round Trip, Only $10.95 and $14.95
Including Many Additional Privileges
Ernest A. Hartman Phone Vincennes 1632

CLEVELAND DAY AT
SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER
August 8, 1937
Official Tour Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Co.
Round Trip Fare, $6.95
Solemn Services at 11:00 A. M.
Including Sightseeing Trip to Shrine, Luncheon and Dinner
New York Central Railroad Phone Prospect 5000

TOLEDO DAY . . .
At Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.
August 8, 1937
Automobiles to assemble at the New Federal Bldg. in Toledo and come to Shrine over U. S. 24
Solemn Services Begin at 11:00 A. M.

Minnesota Day
SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER
Royal Oak, Michigan
AUGUST 22, 1937
Round Trip Fare, $20.50
Includes Many Additional Privileges
Via Milwaukee Road, Pennsylvania and Wabash R. R.
For Tickets and Information Contact
Mr. J. J. Burns
3833 15th Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Baltimore -- Washington Cumberland
Offical Tour
TO FATHER COUGHLIN'S
SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER
Sunday, August 15, 1937
(Feast Day of the Blessed Virgin Mary Patroness of the Baltimore Archdiocese)
Low Fare Only $12 Round Trip
Based on 300 or More
RESERVATIONS LIMITED — MAKE APPLICATION NOW
Personal supervision of the Baltimore Social Tours, 637 South Streeper Street, Baltimore, Maryland

An Outsider Claims Sole Authorship of Money Book

For some time past Miss Gertrude M. Coogan has been circulating so-called affidavits claiming that she is the **sole author** of "Money—Questions and Answers."

Ordinarily, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** pays little heed to such silly attacks made either upon it or its publisher, Father Coughlin. Since Miss Coogan has been multiplying and spreading these false affidavits, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** reprints a letter received from the Rev. P. E. Osborne, Ph.D., a former instructor at Potomac University and now resident at 29 Lebanon Street, Springfield, Mass.

Rev. P. E. Osborne evidently received an affidavit from Miss Coogan stating that she was **sole author** of "Money — Questions and Answers."

Teacher Takes Up Challenge

In reply, he sent her the following letter. This letter will clarify the false charges so often repeated by Miss Coogan and, until now, totally disregarded:

29 Lebanon St.,
Springfield, Mass.
June 12, 1937

"Miss Gertrude M. Coogan
"Chicago, Ill.

"My Dear Miss Coogan:

"Received your letter of May 26, intended to 'clarify' the situation regarding Rev. Charles Coughlin and 'Money — Questions and Answers.' I am mystified thereby. Would like answers to the following questions:

"1. You are, as stated, the sole author of 'Money—Questions and Answers,' as the printed affidavit presumably signed by you, states?

"2. It was written at his request presumably? Did he pay for the work of compilation? For publication? For copyright? Does he own the copyright? Or do you?

"3. If he owns the copyright, isn't it his book? Does its reprinting in SOCIAL JUSTICE infringe the copyright? Wherein, if he paid you for these things, and paid the cost of printing, does his reprinting in his paper constitute plagiarism?

"4. Did you stipulate for publication under your name, or did you permit him to publish it as 'his' book?

"5. If he has stolen any rights which you have in this book, why do you not sue him and recover?

Motive for Attack Not Explained

"6. Has he ever made direct claim to its authorship? If you sold him the book, without stipulation as to publication under your own name, and with the understanding that he would become its putative author, are you not a participant in the plan to conceal its real authorship and directly sharer in the moral responsibility—if there is any moral blame attachable—for its putative authorship, equally with him?

"7. If he has plagiarized your intellectual work, why don't you recover in a court of law?

"8. Lastly, what is your purpose in this attack upon his honor and reputation — for so I construe it?

"If you will answer these questions I shall be obliged to lay the matter before him for his side of the affair. If you do not, I shall consider the matter merely an unjustifiable personal attack, moved by some personal motive, and unworthy of serious attention.

"But I shall send him the letter and clippings you sent me for whatever action he may choose to take thereon.

"Very truly,
"Rev. P. E. Osborne, Pr. D."

Miss Coogan formerly made her false statements to the late Bishop Gallagher. She reiterated them to the present Administrator of the Detroit Diocese, Monsignor Doyle. She was told that she could have recourse to the courts.

Both Father Coughlin and **SOCIAL JUSTICE** invite her to have recourse to the courts and will go so far as to contribute $500 towards her legal fees if she cares to present her case, provided she will carry this suit through to final judgment and will not simply initiate suit in order to obtain the $500.

It is unfortunate that so many prejudiced people lend credence to such preposterous stories originating from sources which oftentimes are most unworthy.

Ford Has Chance to Pay Labor an Annual Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Henry Ford looks back in retrospect on the years when he received some $234 total income for 4,000 hours of work. This is figured at the rate of $2.50 a week for 52 weeks, or $130 a year for 3,000 hours of labor. At the same time he was working for $2 a week 4 hours a night, 1,000 hours a year for $104.

Young Ford Was A Lucky Boy

Mr. Ford was 17. He was single. He claimed no dependents, and this was back in 1880 after the tremendous deflation following the Civil war, when costs of living were the lowest perhaps in our entire economic history as a nation. It was before the advent of the great European emigration and it was a boy's wage.

The truth is that Henry Ford was lucky. He was paid by the week—$4.50. He was paid $234 a year, while the pay for the heads of the American families belonging to the American laboring class was $1-a-day, which supported an average family of over six persons at less than $50 additional income to that received by young Mr. Henry Ford!

Fifty-seven years have passed from the young Henry Ford at 17 to the world's greatest industrialist—Henry Ford at 74. The Ford worker today **does not receive a living wage comparable to that received by Mr. Ford when he was 17 years of age.**

Men Produce Much More Today

The Ford worker does work an eight-hour day instead of the 14-hour day of Mr. Ford in 1880. This is undeniably progress. Yet Mr. Ford should be the first to admit, that with the aid of the tools that Ford and other industrialists, scientists and men of admitted genius have given to labor, the productive capacity of a man is infinitely greater in eight hours of labor in 1937 than was the productive capacity of a man in 14 hours of labor in 1880.

In 1880 Henry Ford was "manufacturing." He was making things and repairing things by hand with infinite skill. He was making watch parts by hand.

Now look at his factory! From all over the world comes the manufactured and semi-manufactured parts which are the raw material for his assembly lines. The great automatic machines stamp out other parts ready for the assembly.

Then comes labor's standardization with the speeded up assembly line where youth, vitality, alertness, quickness and accuracy are the assets of success with thinking, designing, inventive genius and individual superiority utterly non-essential.

Youthful Ford Paid for Output

The question arises — **Was there ever a Ford worker paid for what he produced as was Mr. Ford paid in 1880 for what he produced at that time?** The answer is the most obvious thing in the world. No Ford worker was ever paid for what he produced, while in 1880 Mr. Ford was paid for what he produced.

From the earliest beginnings to the peak of production the number of Ford employes has averaged less than 45,000. Mr. Ford, by the aid of these thousands of workers, has been able to accumulate net profits of an average of $20-million a year. These net profits, of course, accrue after all depreciation and write-offs have been effected, after the terrific tax bills have been paid and despite the fact that the consuming public has been given the advantage of an extremely low price for the Ford car.

The conclusion is that Mr. Ford can look his humblest worker in the eye and say—"Mr. Worker your annual contribution to my net profit is $440!"

Ford One Man To Make History

We have no quarrel with the profit motive in business, we praise Ford above all other manufacturers for his high wage scale, for his sanitary conditions, for his efficiency, for his freedom from banking directorates and for the low price of his car.

Yet $5-a-day means nothing. For if a 300-day year were ever to be awarded a Ford worker, his income would be $1,500 a year, which is $300 a year less than can possibly maintain an average family of five on the American standard of living. Six dollars a day means nothing unless accompanied by 300 of those days. Then it is **an annual living wage.**

Mr. Ford is the one man who can pioneer the annual living wage easier than any other manufacturer in all America. Let him call for the lists of his 50,000, his 60,000 or his 70,000 oldest workers in point of Ford service. He knows whether he will use that number in 1938. No manufacturer knows his precise production, but Ford knows his minimum production for the next 12 months right now.

Has Chance to Pay Annual Wage

To those, whatever the number may be, let him grant the living wage, which is of necessity an annual wage, for men eat by the year, and rent by the year, and clothe themselves and their families by the year, and transport themselves by the year, and live not by the hour or the week but continuously through the year.

Let Mr. Ford say to these thousands of workers—"you are now on a straight salary of $1,800-a-year, $150-a-month, $75 every two weeks and the rest of you, because your employment is uncertain, are hired at a proportionate rate—$6-a-day."

Henry Ford could do more for the economic security of the 50, 60 or 70,000 than has ever been done by any industrialist.

Mr. Ford has no stockholders to answer to. As in the days of old, he would attract the best that the ranks of labor had to offer. He would place his business literally outside the field of competition with a Chevrolet and a Plymouth. He would still have a profit left and he would make once more the dramatic appeal to all gainfully employed in America by granting to labor the living annual wage.

Ford Earned $4.50 at 17 Recounts Labor's Progress

The following quotations are from an article entitled "The Financiers' Way—And Ford's," which appeared in the Ford Almanac and was widely reproduced in the press of the nation on July 1st:

"Wherever in America an industrial worker strives to better his condition, he joins the fight for industrial justice which Henry Ford has been leading for more than 30 years—on the one hand, to pay the worker more than a 'living wage,' that he and his children may have the benefit of some of the luxuries and opportunities of life; and on the other, to keep the price of those luxuries and opportunities within reach of the workers' dollar.

"The younger workers of today know little—and appreciate less—the condition of the American workingman 40 years ago. In those days the financiers ruled. Labor, to them, was just another commodity to be bought at the lowest possible price. Work shifts were 10 and 12 hours a day—everywhere common labor got from 90 cents to $1 a day. Highly skilled labor got from $1.50 to $2 a day. Men who, by special ability or unusual circumstance got $3 a day were looked upon by their fellows as the top-notchers of the industrial world.

Shop Conditions Bad

"The basic aim of management then was to produce as cheaply as possible and sell for the highest price possible. That was the financier's way. That system affected the conditions under which men had to labor. Tools and machinery were kept in use until they utterly broke down. Millions of men worked not on an hourly basis but on 'piecework'—another device of the financiers to sweat every nickel possible out of the men.

"When the tools got old and worn out the earning power of the men was cut down. When the machinery broke down—as it often did—the men lost time and wages.

"Decent, up-to-date sanitary conditions for industrial workers were unknown. If a man was injured at his work, that was his grief; hospital care in plants, for the most part, did not exist. Time off, with pay, for hospital care was unknown.

Earned $4.50 a Week

"Henry Ford worked long years as a day laborer under those same conditions.

"That experience burned into his soul the hatred of industrial injustice that has characterized his every action since he became an employer.

"When, at 17, he first came to Detroit, he had to have two jobs to make ends meet. At his day job at an engine works he worked 10 hours a day and got $2.50 a week.

"At his night job, repairing watches for a jeweller, he worked four hours a night and got $2 a week.

"Four dollars and 50 cents a week for 14 hours labor each day, six days a week!

"Thus, Henry Ford, from his own experience, knows, feels and understands the viewpoint of the worker.

Kept Worker's Viewpoint

"Most workers who become bosses soon lose the viewpoint of the men. Ford didn't.

"With time he became superintendent of the main enghne-room of the Detroit Edison Company. Here, and at the sub-stations of the company, the men worked 12-hour shifts.

"Ford soon began pointing out to the management that, if the workday were divided into three eight-hour shifts, the men would have leisure to improve themselves, would work better and improve the service. He also urged that, if the company expected to keep its employes, it must pay wages sufficient to permit the men to marry and raise families. With time he won both points.

"After 23 years of working for someone else, Ford got going as a manufacturer. He immediately put into effect some of the ideas and hopes he had acquired in relation to labor.

Industrial Pioneer

"It is difficult for people today to realize how revolutionary were Ford's moves. At a time when American industry generally believed it sound business practice to employ as few men as possible, work them as hard and as long hours as possible and pay them as little as possible, Ford launched, on a huge scale, a policy of employing as many men as possible of a shorter day and shorter week, lightening their toil as much as possible and yet, paying higher and higher wages.

"Ford's Highland Park plant became the wonder of the industrial world. It was not only cleaner, better lighted and ventilated, with modern sanitary facilities for its thousands of workers, but, by installing huge conveyor systems, moving assembly lines and other new devices Ford had taken the load off the backs of men.

"And, to make doubly sure that at least Ford employes could have a car and a home and the other benefits of life, Ford did a thing even more astounding to the world of those days.

$5 Day Revolutionary

"He put into effect a $5-a-day minimum wage for all workers. The effect of this, through the years, has been to force wages up in all other industries.

"Ford's minimum wage today is $6-a-day for an eight-hour shift.

"Ford's high wage is the one and only thing that keeps wages up all over the country!

"If Ford should lower wages—or should any law or agreement restrict his freedom to raise wages—wages would go down all over the country.

"With Ford paying $6-a-day, the financiers also are forced to pay high wages in their plants, to attract labor. They want that stopped!

"That is the true meaning of this drive to force Ford to accept an outside party as a wage dictator for Ford employes when, for many years, Ford voluntarily, has paid his employes the highest industrial wages in the world.

"The next step in the game of the financiers will be wage standardization. . . . When all industries are under one control, Ford would not be allowed to raise the wages in his own plant."

Pennsylvania Farmers Sell No Milk Unless They Buy Corporation Stock

Distributors Have All Advantages in Dealing With Dairy Producers Association

By the Farm Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

As in Michigan and New York, the Pennsylvania dairy farmer has his exploiters, who again, unfortunately, are garbed in the sheep's clothing of benefactors.

Philadelphia's milk comes from dairy farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

Some 22,000 of these farmers have an association with which they formally contract, consign all their milk, and to which they pay 3 cents a 100 pounds. Their Inter-State Milk Producers Association, instead of representing the farmers in collective bargaining with the distributors, permits the Philadelphia distributor to buy milk wherever he wants to and, of course, at any price he wants to.

When the distributor so desires, he buys of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association; he refuses an audit of his books, so that **no farmer knows nor does the association know whether the farmer is receiving the price orally agreed upon.**

Farmer Forced To Buy Stock

All these abuses do not compare with the outstanding action of the leading distributors of Philadelphia in compelling the farmers actually to buy the stock in their corporation **under penalty of refusal to purchase their milk.**

In the evidence presented before the Federal Trade Commission the following excerpts of letters indicate the nature of this practice:

"In reference to your note about stock, I would suggest that you keep the same if you expect to ship to us again."

"If this man did not buy any bonds, sign him up for some and it to take effect when he starts to ship."

"In regard to those farmers coming on for the creamery, do not take them on unless you sell them some Dairy Operators' stock."

Letters Reveal Experience

The existence of this practice is proven by the following excerpts from letters from the farmers to the distributors:

"When you were here in December you voluntarily gave me a 12,000-pound basic if I took $600 worth of baby bonds, which I did."

"Received my check for the month of December and find there has been 1,906 pounds taken from my established basic and added to the surplus, and I am at a loss to know whether this is correct or a mistake. If this is correct, I will have to beg that my agreement with Mr. Thomas to take 15 shares of your stock be canceled, as I took this stock with the understanding that I would have a higher basic, and now these returns come with a cut in basic of 1,906 pounds."

In the milkshed of Philadelphia, as in the milkshed of Michigan or of New York, the dairy farmer is turned over to the "tender mercies" of his economic enemy — the milk distributor.

No Milk Profit in Past 17 Years

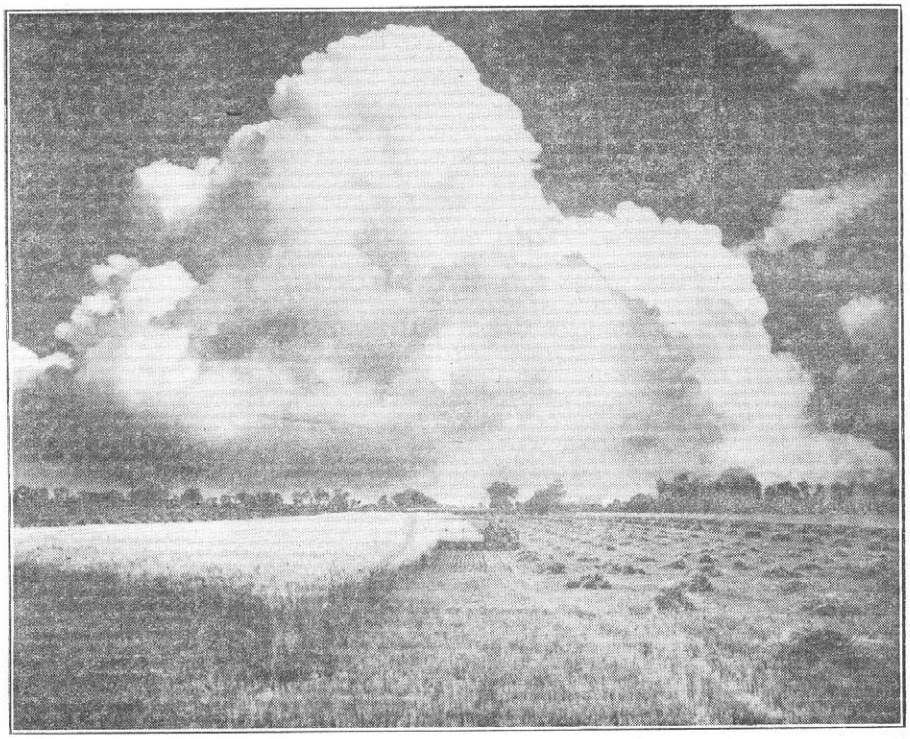
The great milk monopoly has 22,000 farmers well within its power. **Not a quart of milk has been produced in 17 years at a profit to the farmer.**

The hopelessness of the Pennsylvania farmers producing milk for the Philadelphia milkshed is predicated upon the failure of their own co-operative, the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, to enter into written contracts with the distributors. In other words, there is no collective bargaining — as instanced four years ago when the attempt was made to shut out Wisconsin cream from the Philadelphia market.

On that occasion the complete victory of the distributors over the farmers was indicated by a letter sent by the president of Abbotts Dairies, Inc. to H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc. of Boston, as follows:

"They sent me notification to stop shipping cream, for bottling use, from our plants at Cameron and Bruce, Wis. Of course, it would have been very easy for us to have agreed to fill our cream bottles out of our Pennsylvania supply, but we would have had to sacrifice quality to our customers in doing so, and this we refused to do, so we engaged two sets of attorneys and instructed them to take this case to the United States Supreme Court.

"We then notified the Farmers Association that we would discontinue co-operating with them, which meant we would discontinue to collect 4 cents per can dues from our patrons, and also discontinue paying in 1 cent per can to the Dairy Council, which amounts to $5,000 per month, or $60,000 per year, which they would no longer collect. This threw a bombshell into the organization, and yesterday I had the whole executive board of the Inter-State Milk Producers call on me in my office, at which time I let them understand that we consider this action an outrage which we intend to fight to a finish."



The Harvest In Kansas Is Great

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Wheat farmers of Kansas are nearing the completion of their most profitable wheat harvest since 1928. The present estimate places the state's 1937 yield at better then 140 million bushels, with a probable price return of around $140-million. The 1931 crop, which was almost 100 million bushels larger than the present one, brought a return of only $81,416,717 to the producers.

Reno County, whose county seat is Hutchinson, has a yield of 8 million bushels. The current harvest, profitable as it is, illustrates an evil of the system of production control. The present crop, which does not even approach the state's largest in history, comes from **the biggest acreage ever planted in Kansas, 16,523,000 acres. In 1931, 13,603,000 acres yielded Kansas a crop more than 50 per cent larger than the 1937 one.**

Picture of Kansas wheat harvest by Wide World.

What is New Deal's Real Attitude Toward Farmer?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Even pro-administration Congressmen are finding it a task these days to determine just what the New Deal wants them to do for the farmer. Encouraged early in the President's second term, by his remarks that he wanted this session to help the farmer, House and Senate members united to pass the bill allowing farmers to continue to borrow from federal land banks at reduced interest rates for the next two years.

The President, who opposed the bill even when it was under discussion, promptly vetoed the legislation and returned it to the farmers' friends in Congress with the message:

"The ability of farmers to pay interest at the rates provided for in their mortgages with the federal land banks has been very substantially improved. This is due to **more than a 100 per cent increase in the level of farm prices since the emergency period** of 1932-1933. Gross farm income as estimated by the Department of Agriculture rose from $5,337,000,000 in 1932 to $9,530,000,000 in 1936."

On the same day that the above message was read to Congress, the President in letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate committees on agriculture, expressed the fear that **"ruinously low farm prices" are pending,** if the farmer's next year is as productive as 1937.

Congressmen who united to override the presidential veto of the mortgage interest bill, are beginning to wonder why on the same day—farm prices are going to remain "up" when they want to help the farmer, but are going to drop precipitously if the President's suggestions are not followed. As for helping the farmer, they cannot but wonder just what the President wants—that is, what besides complete control of the situation.

However economical he may have felt when he vetoed the bill advocating the expenditure of $30-million to retain $800-million for the farmers, the farmers have begun to wonder whether, after five years of inordinate spending, the budget is suddenly going to be balanced—**at the expense of the farmer.**

Whatever the President and the Agricultural Department of his cabinet may want in the way of farm legislation, the farmers have — at least this time—found more than a handful of Congressmen who are as interested in passing a farm bill as they are in following the administration's ever-fluctuating intentions.

Farmfare

Alaskan Colonists Again Discouraged

PALMER, ALASKA. — Matanuska Valley colonists, looking forward to their wheat crop planted this last spring, learned recently that they will have no wheat this year. The seed wheat, sold to the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for the colonists, was found after it was planted, to be winter wheat and not spring wheat!

Colonists who had been planning on the wheat harvest for feed for their 50,000 chickens and other poultry, will be obliged to pay for someone's error by feeding their fowl with purchased feed for the next year.

For many farmers, in addition to the loss of a whole year, this mistake means the end of all possibility of meeting payments on their farms.

Another complication is brought to the already unhappy situation by the fact that much of the acreage planted with the winter wheat was rented for this year only and will no longer be in the hands of its present tenants when the grain is ready for harvest.

The People Speak . . . .

Cause of Trouble Is Clear as Light

To the Editor:

Since there are so many requests for comparisons of money systems now, it is evident that the public is waking up and looking for a solution for recovering this country from its depression. And I expect the demand or requests for these money system differences will increase very much in the next several months, as people are awaking from their slumber of indifference, and becoming anxious to solve the depression problem.

Your analysis of the trouble is that the money changers (the Federal Reserve Bankers) have "alienated" the affections of our government officials, and with their money have drawn these officials away from "We, the people" (Congress). With false friendship, by alluring promises, they have persuaded—through their smooth lobbyists—most of the Congressmen, the President of the United States, and a host of other officials, that the people don't know what it is all about. But I maintain that "we, the people" are getting very jealous, and want our rights back as proscribed by the Constitution and as demanded by our advocate, Father Coughlin.

It is as clear as the light of day that the money question is causing all our trouble. It is logical that as soon as the issuance and regulation of money is restored to Congress and taken away from private interests that the ills and the ailments of our government will cease.

Let us get down to earth and the heart of the problem for the happiness and welfare of all true Americans.

—Edward Godleske.

Sunbury, Pa.

Government Isn't "Out There" Either

To the Editor:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE for June 14, Representative Dewey Short from Missouri, said: "Unfortunately in this country, during the past four years, there has grown up a feeling that the government of the United States is here in Washington when it is not at all."

Does not Mr. Short realize that he can assert the foregoing only as a theory based on the principles of democracy, but **"unfortunately"** not as a fact existing by virtue of conditions in this nation?

Whence came the N. R. A., the A. A. A., the W. P. A. and the proposed Supreme Court "pack" legislation, which are all of a nation-wide nature? Were these measures devised by the people "out there"—or by duly appointed and elected persons, in devious process, to exist and become laws for the people "out there" to make the best of?

You say that the government is not in Washington. **I tell you it is not out there.** May I suggest as a compromise, that **just possibly it might not be a bad idea to look for the federal government in the vicinity of the source of the creation and destruction of money. Whoever controls our money controls our nation.**

Congress in Washington does not control our money, nor I fear, do we "out there."

Do not you, as a present member of Congress, yet know **where our government really is?**

We do, Mr. Short. We may be poorly housed, clothed, fed. We are patient. But we are not, as a whole, ignorant.

—M. F. R.

Willoughby, Ohio.

Readers Cite Experiences With "The Catholic Worker"

American Worker Needs Information

To the Editor:

If a copy of the July 5 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE could be placed in the hands of every American worker, I believe that the C. I. O. would fold up its tent and silently steal away to the hills of Pennsylvania, whence it sprung. Once again SOCIAL JUSTICE has proved itself to be the only paper in America which is unafraid to print the whole truth, by revealing the real facts as to the Communistic background of the C. I. O. leaders.

That issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE was by far the best yet. The article on the Catholic Worker, especially, appealed to me. I am employed by a large public utility corporation, into which the C. I. O. is trying to organize. Once each month the workers from the A. C. T. U. stand outside our building and hand out their publication, known as "Power and Light" which is printed by the Catholic Worker. On the front page of the July issue of this paper was plastered the headline, **"Pope's Paper Favors C. I. O."** This headline was followed by the article from the Catholic Worker which was printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Enter the building after reading this falsely labeled article, one of my fellow workers, who is an ardent C. I. O. member and also an assistant organizer, approached me, knowing that I am opposed to the C. I. O. and flashed the headline at me.

"See," he said, "Even the Pope approves the C. I. O.!"

Now this gentleman is not a Catholic and allowances can be made for his not understanding. But there happened to be several Catholics listening, and one and all they ignorantly nodded their heads in agreement, thinking, I suppose, that at last my arguments that the C. I. O. is against the best interests of labor, and is Communistic, were no longer substantial.

I wonder if the readers of the Catholic Worker, as well as those priests who act as distributing agencies for it ever really digest the contents of that paper. If they do they cannot but agree with a statement of Bishop Gallagher when he wondered "if the thing weren't downright Communism camouflaged with Catholic paint."

Perhaps Miss Day did find Catholicity, but if she did, after reading the Catholic Worker for a time, I wonder if she understands what she found, and if she really lost Communism as she claims. Certainly **no truly Catholic paper can pussyfoot on the question as has the Catholic Worker and still be entitled to retain the name Catholic.**

—William E. Massey.

Bronx, N. Y.

Time Will Prove Sincerity

To the Editor:

I was very interested in the article concerning the Catholic Worker in a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Some months ago I discovered that the founder and editor of the Catholic Worker is a convert from Communism. Miss Day was until a few years ago, a militant Communist, when she suddenly became a convert to the Catholic Church, and founded the Catholic Worker and continued her work among the workers of New York city.

I think that this explains much of the attitude of the Catholic Worker. Time will prove if Miss Day's conversion is sincere.

—John Burke.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Correction For The Record

To the Editor:

In a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE it was stated that there was a walkout in the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland since the U. A. W. A. signed an agreement with General Motors early this year. There has been no walkout in this plant since that time. I feel confident that you will correct this error in an early edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The spirit of co-operation shown by the vast majority of the members of local 45, the union in question, in carrying out the letter and spirit of their contract does not warrant such misstatement.

—Rev. M. E. Cummings.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Old Man Wants Youth Informed

To the Editor:

I am 82 years old, and have felt the results of the changes in our monetary system to such an extent that I wish the present and coming generations would be informed as to where and into whose hands our country is drifting.

If they do not see the result soon, and do not change it and drive the money changers out of the temple by voting the money changers' sympathizers out of the United States capital, and placing in their stead a majority that is in favor of redeeming this nation, they will live to regret it.

Bond holders today could take over our money system if the bonds were due and the bond holders would demand the bonds to be paid with the kind of money that they are to be paid with—that is, gold. We are off the gold standard insofar as coining money in legal tender dollars, but the obligation remains to the United States to pay these bonds in gold, in bullion form.

I am informed that there are about $35-billion of bonds now fastened on the United States and a contemplated $6-billion more to be added to the $35-billion. If according to statistics, there would be $20-billion worth of gold in the world, and the United States had all of it, the United States could only pay half of its bonded debt. Some day these bonds are going to come due, and when we cannot supply the payments, we will realize to the full extent, the evils of the system of the money-changers.

—Jacob Dynes.

Dayton, Ohio.

Labor Leaders Fail of Goal

To the Editor:

Father Coughlin's opposition to the principles folowed by the C. I. O. is but another glowing example of his persistent fight for a just living annual wage for the laborers of our great land.

Inasmuch as Father Coughlin has always advocated that the laboring man should organize into unions, we members of the C. I. O. who have learned by his teachings of social justice are quite skeptical about the sincerity of these so-called labor leaders.

We who have joined the ranks of this new labor movement and have gained hardly anything but a mere recognition of our organization by the employers, are paying three-fourths of our dues to the national headquarters and keeping but one-fourth in our local lodge.

They tell us that it takes an awful lot of money to carry on this organization work, but they do not tell us that the actual organizing is done by the factory workers themselves. Of course we realize that there are high salaried officials in the C. I. O. movement.

Lawlessness has run rampant in this organization as experienced in the many sit-down strikes, but here in Worcester is one, perhaps without precedent. Workers have been told that there will be a mass demonstration in protest of the six months sentence in jail given the organizers for contempt of court. This mass meeting would be held in defiance of any police or civil regulations.

The workingmen cannot achieve a just living annual wage in this manner.

—George H. Daniels.

Worcester, Mass.

Labor Regimentation Really Has Support of Capitalists

To the Editor:

The C. I. O. with its vertical union principle is the easiest method to Communistic formation and action. It originated and was sponsored by Hugh Johnson.

Back in 1919, the War Industries Board, composed of Barney Baruch, Johnson and others, proposed regimentation of labor. Franklin D. Roosevelt was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy and he was then sold on the idea of a fixed wage. Before the House Naval Committee, Roosevelt openly advocated a fixed national wage.

Myron H. Taylor, now chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, prepared the agreement, almost one year in advance of John Lewis, affixing his signature to that nefarious document.

In the past, the big trusts were always opposed to union organization while the independents favored them in order to survive. Past Senate investigations disclosed that the independents financed the unions in order to fight the big trusts. However, the unions, under Mr. Lewis, have taken an about-face, more familiarly known as the "double-cross," and are now favoring the big trusts.

It is common knowledge to any intelligent person that the strikes pulled against the "Big Five"—Republic, Bethlehem, Youngstown, etc. —were pulled by U. S. Steel to divert business in their direction at the opportune moment when the big automobile inquiries are being made for steel orders.

It will have a similar effect whenever large contracts are about to be awarded. The buyer will not do business with a firm that is going to have continuous labor trouble or about to have trouble. It is a smart, but crooked, method to obtain the upper hand on one's competitors. It is a question of who stands in with the C. I. O. or else pay the price.

The big trusts want this. One can see it by the big papers (which are owned and controlled by the same money that backs the big trusts) in their handling of the strike news. They play up the strikes although they are detrimental to law and order, employes especially, stockholders and the general public.

Besides the foregoing purpose, regimentation of labor keeps wages fixed and prevents turnover of labor on account of dissatisfaction because of working conditions and wages which are insufficient to meet the rising cost of living. To quit, means loss of seniority rights—which means they will start at the bottom. The big employers know this They know that by so reducing the labor turn-over which is costly—running from $100 to $1,000 per person—depending upon the type of work and the scarcity of obtaining that particular type of skilled worker—they will save money.

When a worker quits, he leaves the machine idle, which is an expense in itself, a new man loses efficiency until acquainted with machine and plant, sometimes the materials deteriorate, and production is delayed. This is what the big employers want to get away from. So they are backing the C. I. O.

What have the workers gained with the agreements already signed? Collective bargaining? No! They have been compelled to pay tribute to Dictator John L. Lewis, the Big Trust Representative.

What have the consumers and the the general public gained? Only increased prices on rising production whereas it should be lower prices, because plant capacity is being used —not only for eight hours, but in most cases, for 16 and 24 hours—which in turn reduces the cost per unit, the cost of investment of building, of machinery, of interest, of insurance, of taxes, of office workers and executive alike and many other factors.

Why the rise in prices? Our local mines are operating only normal. There is plenty of coal in the earth to furnish the steel companies to run their plants; the railroads have plenty of service capacity, the plants are operating around 80 per cent capacity. They are on a standard cost basis and their overhead is based on a fair plant capacity.

Take U. S. Steel. They have $108-million worth of bonds outstanding. They have 8,703 shares of common stock and 3,603,000 shares of 7 per cent cummulative preferred stock on which there was accumulated $18.25 dividends as of September 1, 1936. According to the papers on June 29, 1937, they have paid all the arrears, except $1.25 amounting to $17 per share or $61,251,000 in less than one year.

Mr. Ford is one of the strong independents. He gave a self-imposed minimum wage in 1913 of $3 per day and constantly raised it to $7 a day at the same time decreasing hours of work and passing the benefits on the public at large. No matter what you say, he has furnished cheap transportation to the masses. He was the only one to do that. He forced the trusts, General Motors, etc., to meet his prices. Because of the unfavorable publicity from the big trust controlled newspapers and the administration at Washington working hand in glove with them, Ford's sales are dropping. The union has started a virtual boycott. I just want to say there are 27-million misguided followers who still believe it is a New Deal.

I wish labor would wake up.

—A Full-Blooded American.

Chicago, Ill.

Only Four More Weeks of Your Chance To Strike For Grand Total of $3,500.00

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 11

Picture No. 12

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. A swapping of votes by opposing parties in Congress.	1. Congress.
2. An attempt to defeat legislation by talking it to death.	2. A free and untrammelled chief executive.
3. Bribery of legislators.	3. The Supreme Court.
4. A violation of all rules of parliamentary procedure.	4. An educated and alert citizenry.
5. A method of winning elections by fraud.	5. Gold.
6. An attack on the Supreme Court.	6. An honest money system.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
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Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 11 For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 12 For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

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No. 11 For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 12 For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

How To Become A Contestant

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).
2. If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.
3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.
4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.
5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

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Only four more weeks until your opportunity to win a grand total of $3,500.00 in our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** will have passed away!

Remember—if you can answer the 50 questions to appear in this great competition better than any other contestant — and if you ENTER during the first 10 weeks of the Contest—you will receive not only the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, but also a Special Award of $750.00 for Promptness.

GRAND PRIZE $2,750.00

Second Prize
$1,250.00

THIRD PRIZE
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FOURTH PRIZE
$200.00

FIFTH PRIZE
$75.00

10 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
20 Prizes of $25.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
200 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

$750.00
SPECIAL AWARD FOR PROMPTNESS!

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT deface Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted, will be entitled to one book for each set.

ONLY FOUR MORE WEEKS!

Time passes. The time for you to enter is right NOW—and you can do it by using the Past Pictures Coupon on this page. Merely fill it in and mail it to our "Contest Editor." He will send you at once all picture-questions which have appeared in the competition thus far.

You are going to enter this great educational Contest some time. So—make it now while you have the chance to qualify for a grand total of $3,500.00.

Scan the prize list. See what you have a chance to win — and in the meantime you are LEARNING what is going on in your country.

Use the Past Pictures Coupon right this minute — and you are in line for not only valuable economic and social information but—who knows? FORTUNE!

$750 Promptness Prize Soon Expires

There will be a Special Prize of $750.00 for the winner of the Grand Prize who enters the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest during the first ten weeks of its life. That means that if you enter NOW and win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR CHECK FOR $3,500.00 BECAUSE YOU WERE PROMPT.

Remember — every person who enters this great Contest and perseveres to the end will receive, free of additional cost, a beautifully printed 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower, embodying 63 handsome illustrations.

MAKE THIS PROMPTNESS PRIZE YOURS BY ENTERING TODAY! IF YOU DO — YOU WILL WIN $3,500.00 IN CASH!

GET IN AND WIN

Mail This Coupon Today

CONTEST EDITOR
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

I wish to enter the **"KNOW AMERICA"** Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

More Communist Party Workers in C.I.O. Fold

Reds Are Active as Organizers in S.W.O.C. Ranks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coming from a man who presumes to know something about the labor movement, Governor Earle's recent plea that the Committee for Industrial Organization rid itself of Communists is one of the most stupid, irrational and ridiculous statements uttered by a public official this year.

If the advice of the Pennsylvania governor were followed, the C. I. O. would fall to pieces. Practically all of the organization's leaders, from Head Man John L. Lewis down to the lowest organizer, are either Communists themselves or sympathizers with the Communistic movement.

More Names For The Red Roll

SOCIAL JUSTICE published a long list of red agitators who hold key positions in the C. I. O. several weeks ago. The names of a few more members of the Communist party who are either on the payroll of the organization or its affiliate, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, are published below.

A few of those listed are aiding in the organization of auto workers in the Detroit area. The names and other data were obtained by an informant who has access to the files in John L. Lewis' Washington headquarters.

Jack Johnstone, Chicago, Ill., member of the Central Committee of the Communist party, U. S. A., directs all S. W. O. C. activities in Chicago and Gary area where Communist organizers are involved.

Ben Carrauthers, Pittsburgh, Pa., section organizer for the Communist party, District No. 5, Pittsburgh; now on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. as organizer among the colored groups. This man has been to Russia, and was the American delegate to the 1935 Communist Congress held in Moscow.

Maude White, Cleveland, Ohio (colored). She is now in charge of agitation work among the Negroes in the Cleveland area. She works under the guidance of Art Landy, who has charge of all agitation work in District No. 6 of the Communist party, which comprises all of the state of Ohio. White is a close associate of William Z. Foster, and she was one of the original founders of the Trade Union Unity League. She has visited Russia twice, and in New York was a member of the district committee of District No. 2, C. P. U. S. A. She also acted as organizer for the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union. Has also assisted Ben Gold in the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

William E. Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa., section organizer for Communist party, colored organizer for S. W. O. C.

Henry J. Johnston, Gary, Ind., paid organizer for S. W. O. C., formerly one of the leaders of the Trade Union Unity League and close associate of William Z. Foster.

Party Workers on the Payroll

Joseph Howard, Birmingham, Ala. (colored), paid organizer S. W. O. C., organizer for Communist party at Birmingham, Ala., District No. 17. Attended 1934 convention Communist party as delegate from Alabama. Police record Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lloyd Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., part time organizer for S. W. O. C., connected with Communist party as organizer for past two years.

Jack Russak, Gary, Ind., paid S. W. O. C. organizer, member Communist party; member district committee, Communist party.

Joe Weber, South Chicago, Ill., member Communist party, paid S. W. O. C. organizer.

Ethel Stevens, Gary, Ind., secretary Communist party, being paid part time by S. W. O. C. to do organizing work among the women.

Jack Tayback, Chicago, Ill., Communist working among younger steel workers, paid part time S. W. O. C. organizer.

Staver (first name not known), Calumet region, Chicago, part time organizer for S. W. O. C.

John Schesovisk, McKeesport, Pa., member of the Communist party, part time organizer for S. W. O. C.

John Dutchman, Lordsville, Pa., member of the Communist party, part time organizer for S. W. O. C.

Former Lewis Foe Now Lined Up

Tom Meyerschugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; this man was formerly president of the National Miners Union, and wrote the damaging Lewis book entitled "The Name Is Lewis, John." He was a bitter opponent of Lewis' for many years and for several years was on P. W. A. work. Very recent reports have it that he has been placed on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. This is yet to be verified.

Orhotos, Johnstown, Pa., member of the Communist party and paid S. W. O. C. organizer.

Mayor Lowery, Homestead, Pa., this man is a Communist party member, and is a part time paid organizer for the S. W. O. C.

Joe Mankin, Pittsburgh, Pa., this man is the official representative of the I. W. O. which is the Communist Party Fraternal Insurance Group. He is speaking at meetings for the S. W. O. C. and reports have it that they are paying him part time salary.

John Steuben, Youngstown, Ohio, section organizer for the Communist party in this district and in open meeting he stated that he has received pay for doing S. W. O. C. work.

Helen Anderson, Indiana Harbor, Ind. This woman has been secretary of several Communist party units, and was and is supposed to be at present a clerk in the office of the Regional Director Nick Fantachio who is in charge of the Gary district for the S. W. O. C.

Veteran Canadian Worker on List

Norman Ross, Buffalo, N. Y. This man has too many contacts with the Communist party membership over a period that he has been a paid organizer for the S. W. O. C. Ross is permitted to go into Canada and organize in that country for the S. W. O. C.

Sally Winters, Youngstown, Ohio. This woman worked as secretary in the S. W. O. C. office, is a member of the Communist party.

Ralph Shaw, Granite City, Ill., member of the state committee Communist party, District No. 8. He is on the payroll of the S. W. O. C. and very recently attended a Communist party meeting which was held by the members of the Central Committee for the purpose of furthering the work in the steel organization campaign. This meeting was held February 20 in Chicago.

Mrs. Mineola Ingersoll, South Chicago. This woman, who is doing work for the S. W. O. C., is a member of the Communist party. Her husband, Jerry Ingersoll (also known by the name of Craig) is working in some plant in South Chicago and is handling the S. W. O. C. situation from inside the plant.

McKinnie, (colored—first name not known), Youngstown, Ohio. Member of the Communist party and a special paid organizer for the S. W. O. C., who is working among the Negro steel workers.

Tom Shane, Pittsburgh, Pa., a trusted member of the Communist party and a trusted paid organizer for the S. W. O. C.

Jack Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Member of the Communist party, part time organizer for the S. W. O. C.

John Chorey, Braddock, Pa. Member of the Communist party and the International Workers Order. Is doing part time work for the S. W. O. C.

Labor Highlights

EAST CHICAGO, IND. — More than 7,000 employes of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company plant returned to work. They had been out seven weeks and lost wages amounting to $2-million. . . . The American Federation of Labor announces that it will organize the steel workers of the nation into a responsible union that will respect agreements with employers. The announcement was made by William Schoenberg, who stated that the steel workers would be organized into a vertical union to be known as the American Federation of Steel Workers. Organization work will commence at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel plants in the South Chicago district.

ALCOA, TENN. — More than a score of persons, including police, were seriously injured and two were shot dead in a riot at the Aluminum Company of America plant. The battle occurred when the company reopened its strike-closed fabricating mill, which normally employes 3,000. A truck load of workers attempted to drive through a picket line.

FLINT, MICH.—Three U. A. W. organizers, Roy Reuther, William Cody, and Ralph Dale, were ordered transferred to other fields of activity by the U. A. W. general executive board.

Local "wildcat" strikes had disrupted the rank and file and turned public opinion against the U. A. W. methods. The General Motors temporary truce expires on August 11.

DETROIT, MICH. — All cleaning and dyeing establishments in the Detroit area are closed by strike. Hyman Schneid, general organizer for the C. I. O.'s clothing affiliate, said that drivers while not on strike, were out in sympathy with the 2,000 inside workers. Lester E. Deeley, spokesman for the Michigan Plant Owners' Association, said: "We will attempt to open again on an open shop basis." The union replied that "corporation lawyers can't press pants. Without workers, the plants will stay closed."

CHICAGO, ILL. — The C. I. O. called a strike of 700 employes of the Bauer & Black Company, manufacturers of surgical dressing. Officials state that 75 per cent were working and out of sympathy with the strike.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The prize labor story of the week goes to the National "Bailer-Outers Union." They are the well-known parachute jumpers who seem to be having some difficulty in picketing. Harry Schultz, organizer at Roosevelt speedway, said: "This business is screwy. Some of the boys are jumping from 1,000 feet up for five or 10 bucks and sometimes for coffee and sinkers. No matter how good you are, every time you go out, you stand a chance of coming back in a canvas sack. There are just two ways of coming down—open or shut. What all good union jumpers are after is to get our profession on a high plane. But, I dont' know how in hell we are going to picket non-union jumpers to tell you the truth." The union has set out to make the minimum pay for jumpers at $25 a drop.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A six weeks strike of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company was settled. The women received a 7½-cent wage increase and the men received 5 cent per hour and the abolition of all piece work by September.

DETROIT, MICH. — General Motors will not sign up with the U. A. W., a C. I. O. affiliate when the temporary truce signed last February expires in August, it is now reported. Neither will Chrysler renew its contract. Both corporations are said to be fed up on the empty promises of union leaders that there will be no more strikes. General Motors alone has had over 100 strikes despite this signed promise. In the meantime, President Homer Martin tells the press boys that the union will demand a 35-hour week, blanket raise of 10 cents per hour, and sole collective bargaining rights.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Professional Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, is organizing a bookkeepers, stenographers and auditors union to tie-up all the banks of the nations. The organization is under way in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, in fact all the key cities where Federal Reserve Banks are situated. Secrecy surrounds the organizers as yet and members are "requested not to come to union headquarters or divulge their identity."

CHICAGO, ILL.—Michael J. Boyle, czar of the Electrical Workers' Union, again has threatened to tie up the City of Chicago by strike unless depression wage cuts are restored. Last January 22, Boyle called out 800 electrical workers and paralyzed traffic and public services. Mayor Kelly claims the city has no funds with which to pay the men.

C.I.O. Now Out To Capture All Marine Unions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee for Industrial Organization has announced that it has entered into an agreement with Harry Bridges, West Coast Longshoremen's leader, in an attempt to consolidate the scattered marine unions into one huge industrial federation under the domination of John Lewis.

Lewis appointed a seven-man committee to undertake the unionization drive among the nation's 250,000 marine and coastal workers.

Lewis was reminded by reporters that Senator Royal S. Copeland has asserted that the maritime labor movement was dominated by Communists—of which Bridges is a leader—and that the C. I. O. might be "biting off a hot mouthful."

Lewis replied: "I have no comment to make on that."

Green Scores C. I. O. Violence

WASHINGTON, D. C. — William Green, American Federation of Labor president, recently declared:

"The strikes in Chicago, Cleveland, Johnstown, Youngstown and Canton have been lost by the C. I. O. because first, only a minority of the steel workers employed at the plants were organized when the strikes were called and secondly, public opinion was aroused because of the violent policies pursued by the C. I. O. in automobile and steel during the past year.

"No hostile employer in America has done the cause of organized labor more harm than those who formulated, executed and administered the policies of the C. I. O. during the past 18 months."

Charge Board Leak to C.I.O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The latest link between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the administration was exposed by Representative Malcolm C. Tarver of Georgia, who charged that the labor organization has had access to the confidential Social Security lists and is using them in its Textile and Oil unionization drives in the South.

Tarver has written to Chairman A. J. Altmeyer, as well as calling on him personally to investigate the accusation.

The matter was called to Tarver's attention by J. F. Fowler, president of the E-Z Mills Company of Cartersville, Ga., who supported his charges with affidavits. He contended that:

A woman C. I. O. organizer "by the name of Baily" had been visiting his employes' homes at night and had complete information as to their salary, occupation, etc. When questioned as to where she obtained the confidential knowledge, she stated she received it from the Social Security Board.

Congressman Tarver's letter demanded that Chairman Altmeyer answer the following questions:

1. Whether the security board furnished to the C. I. O. in any case a list of the employes of any industrial plant, and if so, to what extent.

2. Whether it has furnished such information to other individuals or organizations, and if so to what extent the practice has been carried on.

3. Whether any regulation under which the board operates forbids the furnishing of such information and if so, to quote the regulation.

4. Whether the board deems it proper to furnish such information from its records to any person also who may desire it.

5. If the board states that it has not furnished information of the character claimed by the C. I. O. organizer in question, will it immediately investigate her statements, question the employes whose names were submitted with the affidavits and furnish Congress with a report giving detailed findings?

It was thought highly probable that Chairman Altmeyer of the Security Board was not aware that private, confidential information was being given out, inasmuch as many employes who have access to the files are known to be sympathetic with the John L. Lewis movement. They might have given the information to the C. I. O. and it might even have been sold.

The Social Security Board promised to make an inquiry at once, but would neither deny nor affirm the charges.

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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President May Take Charge Of Senate in Court Debate

Robinson Death Third Under New Deal Lash

Speakers Rainey, Byrns Equally Under Pressure, Against Revolt of Their Own Hearts

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas is the third congressional leader driven to death under the New Deal — harrassed by the whip of party politics, hounded by the incessant hysteria of pressure, branded by the irons of "must" legislation and crushed by the strain of duty.

Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the first to "crack" and die, in 1934. Joseph W. Byrns, his successor, was the second, in 1936.

Both, like Robinson, found political loyalty a fatal medicine.

Like Robinson, both had little stomach for the crude tactics they were forced to employ in getting "brain trust" laws through Congress.

All three leaders often complained to their intimates of the pressure put upon them by the administration. And when the tension began to tell — when, as Senator Copeland of New York says, you could see the "strain" in the faces — all three rebelled on occasion but never openly.

Speaker Rainey once unburdened himself to a delegation of farm spokesmen, led by Edward E. Kennedy, former national secretary of the National Farmers' Union.

Asked by Kennedy if he approved the Frazier - Lemke farm loan bill, the late speaker replied:

"Mr. Kennedy, I am just as much in favor of the Frazier-Lemke bill as you are."

"Why then," continued Kennedy, "do you oppose it?"

"Because," answered Rainey, **"I have to deal out the cards as they are dealt to me."**

Speaker Byrns often grumbled to his friends against a system under which he was **forced to violate his personal principles in order to discharge the will of his bosses.**

And it was common knowledge on Capitol Hill that Senator Robinson impatiently awaited his impending elevation to the Supreme Court so he wouldn't have to sacrifice his self-respect any longer.

'Joe' Gave Life to Fight He Felt Was Hopeless

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson gave his life to a cause which he publicly espoused but inwardly opposed.

Shortly before he died, the Senator told President Roosevelt that, in his opinion, the bill to pack the Supreme Court would be defeated. He advised the President to withdraw the legislation lest the Democratic party, ripped with discord over the burning issue, be permanently divided. When the President refused to accede to the request, the majority leader, like a good soldier, agreed to "go through."

His capitulation was impelled, no doubt, by loyalty and by the knowledge that this was to be his last "job" for the President. Fate, in her own strange way, made doubly sure of this. Had the Senator lived he would have been sitting on the Supreme Bench next October in the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Van Devanter.

A close friend of the late Senator, who apprised SOCIAL JUSTICE of the White House conference, declared:

"Senator Robinson went into the court fight against his will. He didn't believe in the court packing scheme and told the President so. He knew all along that the court program was doomed to defeat. When he couldn't convince President Roosevelt of this, loyalty prompted him to take the course he did."

Reds Organize Workers March On Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The biggest Communist demonstration the nation's capital has ever seen is slated to take place some time in August. Reports are it will be staged by members of the Workers Alliance, who will "march" on Washington from different parts of the country.

The marchers are expected to protest against the economy program of Congress and demand an additional appropriation of relief money. Capital police should have a busy time of it if the red brigade arrives before Congress adjourns.

According to advance reports from several states, local chapters of the Workers Alliance who are preparing to take part in the demonstration are planning to attract newspaper publicity by several new stunts in the art of exhibitionism. Women will put on "fainting" acts and others will parade the streets wearing "death masks." These masks supposedly will impersonate people who are being "starved to death" by a stingy Congress.

An Official Contradiction

ON July 12 President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress vetoing the continuation of the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank Loans.

In that message either he, or the secretary who composed the veto message, officially said:

> **"The ability of farmers to pay interest at the rates provided for in their mortgages with the Federal Land Banks has been very substantially improved, due to an increase of more than 100 per cent in the level of farm prices since the emergency period of 1932-33. In December, 1936, the index of farm prices as reported by the Department of Agriculture stood at 126, as compared with 55 for the month of March, 1933, and an average of 100 for the pre-war period, August, 1909, to July, 1914. The gross farm income as estimated by the Department of Agriculture also rose from $5,337,000,000 in 1932 to $9,530,000,000 in 1936."**

In other words, this message says that farmers have had price increases of more than 100 per cent since 1932-33. It also says that the ability to pay higher rates of interest, as now demanded by the Federal Land Banks, has been improved.

On the same day, July 12, either the president or his official secretary sent an official letter to the chairmen of the House and Senate agricultural committees asking congressional action at this session on a comprehensive farm program. In this second letter, contradicting his veto message relative to the prosperity of farmers, either he or the official secretary said:

> **"Warning signals are already in sight. . . . We seek to avert the danger of ruinously low farm prices if bumper crops and over-hanging surpluses return . . . .**
>
> **"If we wait until next year . . . we may be faced with emergency conditions which would make the legislative and administrative problem more difficult because of the very fact of moving hurriedly under the fire of an emergency."**

Never before in the history of the executive branch of government have two such contradictory messages appeared on the same day from the same pen.

What must the American people think of an administration which so lacks unity of thought and of purpose?

The veto message plainly was playing into the hands of international bankers for higher interest rates.

The farm relief letter was plainly playing for the votes of the farmers whose backs had been slashed ten minutes before by the veto message.

The manufacture of square holes and the production of perpetual motion have oftentimes occupied the endeavors of loose minds. It remained for July 12, 1937, to produce the square circle which has thrown the whole nation into consternation.

The only way to bring relief to farmers, and to others, is to tear loose from the international bankers and their high interest rates. If this will be done there will be no necessity of issuing contradictory messages on the same day with the possible hope that the American people will miss their content.

Rules Give Chief Right To Preside

Capital Rumors Growing That Executive Will Consent to Constitutional Amendment

Despite President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Alben W. Barkley, acting Democratic leader, reiterating the administration's adamant stand on the court bill, there was a growing conviction in Washington (at press time for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE) that the President would either call off the court fight till the next session of Congress, or agree to the submission of a "satisfactory" Constitutional amendment.

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A rumor is current that, should the Senate go into executive session at any time during the court bill debate, President Roosevelt might "sit in," and thus, by his presence at least, influence the secret deliberations.

He would have every right to do so under rule 36 of the Senate manual, reading in part:

> **"When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, he shall have a seat at the right of the Presiding Officer."**

For that matter, the president might convene the Senate in executive session at the White House or any other place he desired. The same rule continues:

> **"When the Senate shall be convened (in executive session) by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate."**

The possibility is worthy of consideration. A president who has tried to usurp powers not delegated to him certainly would not hesitate to take advantage of a legitimate power.

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